TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1895. No. 29

The Girls
Bless their pretty faces—are fond of good perfumes, and Jay Jones keeps the choicest odors from the best makers.
The P.P.P.P. Always Open.
36 Government St.

Challoner & Mitchell

will make your old Jewelry look modern; re-set Precious Stones; or manufacture any article of Jewelry for moderate prices.

47 Government Street.
Opposite Bank of B. C.

February!

The Meaning of the Word.

We don't want our friends to think us pedantic; we certainly are not running a kindergarten, but the name of the month interests us.

We've just found out that it is derived from the latin word februo—to purify by sacrifice.

That applies so aptly to our stock and our intentions that we can't help mentioning it; and if the testimony of the throngs of people who were with us during the past two weeks can be relied on (and who dares question it?) we give for Cash THE GREATEST VALUES.

Just on the eve of opening up our New Spring Stock we now propose to CLEAN OUT THE ODDS AND ENDS, even if we do have to make a great sacrifice to do it.

DONT FAIL
TO GET YOUR SHARE,

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Coats, Jackets and Wraps, including some Fur Lined Garments, will be sold so cheap that we confidently expect every one will be gone before the Ides of March.

REMNANTS! We have quite a stack at your own price.

SPOOL COTTON, best 6-cord, 200 yds., assorted, any number, in black and white 30 cents per dozen.

See our price list of staples, such as White Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Sheetings, Tablings, Crash, and Roller Towelling, Towels, Flannels, Blankets, etc., etc., in the Colonist.

Special attention is called to 75 pieces (first installment just to hand) of Flannelette, worth 20 cents, to be sold all round at 10 cents per yard. Thus:

"Examples might be heaped until they hide
The rules, which they were made to render plain."

Working on the broad principle of enlightened selfishness, we know that we serve ourselves best by serving the public most.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

February 1st, 1895.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .

Great reductions for cash in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock

A. GREGG & SON,

TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

COAL FOR CASH.

From and after this date, we, the undersigned Coal Merchants, will sell coal at current rates FOR CASH ONLY. All orders must be accompanied by the Cash. C. O. D. orders will not be accepted.

C. J. V. SPRATT, Sole Agents for New Vancouver Coal Co.
RATTRAY & HALL, Sole Agents Wellington Colliery Co.

Victoria, February 1, 1895.

C. H. STICKELS . . . . ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.

CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

Keewatin ....Flour....

IT IS STANDARD.

The Housewife who uses it once will have no other.

ASK FOR IT.

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company

. . . ARE SELLING LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER . . .

Turkeys, live .....10c. per lb
Turkeys, dressed .....20c. per lb
Geese from.....$1.25 to $1.50 each
Ducks .....$1.25 per pair
Chickens from.....80c. to $1 per pair

Delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

22 1-2 Pandora St, Cor. Broad and Cormorant, Opposite City Market.

SINKING OF STEAMER ELBE

Fifteen of the Crew and Only Five Passengers Survive the Disaster.

Captain of the Crathie Claims That He Did Not Run Away From the Elbe.

London, Feb. 4.—The London manager of the North German Lloyd Company resents the criticisms upon the crew of the steamer Elbe made by the rescued passengers Hoffman and Vevera.

It is officially stated that 335 persons were drowned in the Elbe disaster. Fifteen of the crew were saved and only four saloon and one steerage passenger.

A fishing craft has arrived at Lowestoft having on board one of the Elbe's mail bags and the body of a man picked up near the spot where the disaster occurred. The body was identified as that of Frederich Ernest of Madgeburg, a between decks passenger.

The owner of the steamer Crathie has returned to his home in Aberdeen from Rotterdam. He says the charge that the Crathie steamed away immediately after the collision is untrue, and adds that the vessel steamed back to the spot where the collision occurred and remained there until daylight.

STARVING FARMERS.

Poor Management of the Relief Commission Causes Much Suffering.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 4.—With the million dollars' worth of supplies contributed by other states and the $50,000 appropriated by Nebraska for her sufferers, many of the destitute are starving and freezing. It is the result of the poor organization of the state relief commission. Hundreds of cars of supplies are on the side tracks in the state awaiting distribution by the commission. In the Burlington and Missouri yards there are twelve cars loaded with supplies, and about three car loads are in the freight depot, besides what is stored in other warehouses. In a building said to belong to Buckstaff Bros., are sixty car loads of supplies, which are said to have been there from one to two weeks. These supplies comprise flour, wheat, corn, oats, cornmeal, beans, potatoes, and a large amount of groceries and clothing. One car load of potatoes is frozen. A similar condition of affairs prevails at other points.

Australian's Win.

Sydney, Feb. 4.—The Australians won the cricket match with the English team yesterday by an innings and 147 runs.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer,

Balmy sleep" is often disturbed by fits of coughing. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE insures a good night's rest.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,

Sole Agents, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GO TO SAMPSON'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 97 Douglas street, cor. Johnson, for something to read. Books bought, sold and exchanged. It

A CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT will be held in Colquitz Hall, Carey Road, on Friday, February 8th, at 8 o'clock. Bus leaves Transfer stables at 7 o'clock. Fare 30 cents round trip. Tickets at T. N. Hibben's. Admission, 25 cents. It

FARM TO LEASE—60 acres cleared, 30 swamp, four and a half miles from post-office, suitable for dairy or general farming; immediate possession. Apply John D. Munson, 33 Third St. feb4-1t

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Albion Iron Works Company, Limited, will be received until noon on Saturday, 9th of February, for the erection and completion of a lot of fencing and gates.

Plans and specifications may be seen by calling at the company's office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. feb5-3t

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the shareholders of the

James Bay Athletic Association

will be held at the Club House on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and other usual business.

feb4-2t A. J. DALLAIN, Sec.-Treas.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY Feb'y 7 & 8.

The Comedy Event of the Season.

RICKETTS' TOUBADORS,

In brilliant comedy. The inimitable comedian

MR. TOM RICKETTS,

And his own company of comedians, in the latest farcical comedy,

Colonel Jack,

"Let those laugh now
Who never laughed before,
And those who laughed
Now laugh the more."

Funniest and best of comedies. A laugh from start to finish. Sparkling gems of music. See the Sisters O'Brien in their great specialties. See little Ethel in her dances, songs and imitations. Hear Miss Carrie Rome in her charming operatic selections. Everything new and up to date. Nothing but laughter. A cure for that tired feeling. Seats on sale at Jameson's. Usual prices.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Laurier and the Young Liberals Massing in Toronto—Will be a Big Meeting.

Revised Lists Rapidly Coming In—Rumor That Election Writs Are Issued.

Ottawa, Feb. 4—Hon. Mr. Foster, being interviewed by your correspondent in regard to the Atlantic & Lake Superior railway bonds issued in London, says that what the government has agreed to do is that Armstrong is to give 3 per cent. interest on such money as the company might deposit in the government hands to pay the interest on the bonds. The government could use the money the same as a loan. For instance it would be necessary to deposit twelve millions with the government to pay for the twenty millions which Armstrong issued at 4 per cent., payable in twenty years.

Judgment was given in the exchequer court to-day in favor of the Dominion Jute company in their case against the Queen and the Dominion Consumers' company v. the Queen, both of Montreal, relesing their goods. The particulars of these cases are well known. In the Dominion Bag company's case a reference was made to the court here to see if any of these goods were imported after the 27th of March, 1894. On this point the registrar has not made his report, but all their goods prior to that date are released. In each case the government has lost.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Laurier arrived here to-day to attend the Young Liberals' convention, which meets to-morrow. A large number of delegates from all parts of the province are here. The convention promises to be a big success. Laurier is looking well and is in good spirits. He is hopeful of the result in the event of a general election.

Ottawa, Feb. 4—Daly has gone to Orillia to join the ministerial party and take part in the political discussions in eastern Ontario. Caron and Ives left for the Eastern Townships to-day to speak at Sherbrooke to-morrow. This is another evidence of an early general election. Foster will also speak at Sherbrooke to-morrow.

The clerk of the crown in chancery has received the lists of voters finally revised from all the polling divisions of West Bruce, East Bruce, Carleton, West Lambton, East Lambton, South Lanark, North Middlesex, North Renfrew and North Simcoe in Ontario; Berthier, Hochelaga, Laval, L'Islet, Maskinonge, St. James division of the city of Montreal and Nicolet in Quebec; Victoria in Nova Scotia; Carleton and King's in New Brunswick; King's in Prince Edward Island and Selkirk in Manitoba.

Port Arthur, Feb. 4.—Complete returns give Conmee 113 at Rainy River against 83 last June. He is therefore elected by 279 majority. Mr. King is expected back from the river to-morrow.

Winnipeg, Feb. 4.—A report is current in the city to-day that private telegrams have been received from Ottawa announcing that the writs have been issued for a general election. The rumor has caused considerable excitement, especially in Dominion government circles.

M'ALLISTER'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Services Held at Grace Church, New York.

New York, Feb. 4.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Ward McAllister took place from Grace church to-day. Many prominent society people were present. The floral offerings were profuse. Among the pallbearers were Depew and Cornelius Vanderbilt. The services at the Protestant episcopal church were conducted by Bishop Thomson of the Mississippi diocese, assisted by Rev. Huntington, rector of the church. The remains were temporarily interred at Greenwood.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

An Electric Car Plunges Through a Bridge at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Feb. 4.—An electric car with twelve passengers went through at draw at Kinnic Kinnic bridge to-day. Three bodies have been taken from the river into which the car plunged, and four are still missing. The others were rescued.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 4.—It is now learned that three were killed and fourteen injured by the boiler explosion at Massapa pond this morning.

Paris, Feb. 4.—By an explosion of fire damp at Monteeau les Mines thirty miners are reported killed.

Cable News.

London, Feb. 4.—The Queen in her speech at the opening of parliament will refer to the continued efforts to promote peace between China and Japan and express regret at the Armenian outrages. The Irish land bill will be placed before the Welsh church disestablishment and an extra grant will be asked for the navy.

Over thirteen thousand bales of wool were offered to-day, but there was no demand except for choice.

It is announced that a London syndicate has agreed to take fifty millions of the new American loan.

Twenty-one dead miners and eight injured have been taken out of the pit at the Monteeau les Mines.

JAPS CROWDING NEW CHANG

They Are Keeping the Chinese Fleet Busy All Around the Gulf of Pechili.

Guns of Wei Hai Wei Forts Turned on the Chinese Ships by the Japs.

London, Feb. 4.—The Central News dispatch says that 5000 Chinese are encamped outside Newchwang. The Chinese lost 500 men trying to recapture Kai Chow. The Japanese are within ten miles of Newchwang. The foreign settlement is being raided by mobs. The houses of several native merchants have been plundered.

A Tokio dispatch says the Japanese admiral reports that the operations of the fleet at Weihaiwei were greatly hampered by the intense cold, snow storms and heavy gales. The transport Yokohama, which left Young Cheng on February 3rd for Port Arthur, reports that passing Weihaiwei she noticed that all the land forts were firing on the Chinese fleet and the latter were returning the fire.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—No confirmation of the alleged capture of some of the Concord's officers and crew by the Chinese has been received by the government, and the authenticity of the rumor is gravely doubted.

The state department has received the following cable from Minister Dunn at Tokio: Chinese peace officers left yesterday. Credentials defective.

NEGRO COLONISTS.

A Large Number Being Placed on Land in Mexico.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 4.—A special train of six cars with 350 negroes on board reached here yesterday from Atlanta over the Queen and Crescent road, bound for Mexico. Most of the negroes were picked up along the line in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The negroes go to Mexico under the management of the Mexico Colonization association, which, it is said, has contracted with thousands of negroes in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi to settle them in the northern states of Mexico, where lands will be sold to them on long time at low prices. Those who went yesterday are the first to go. A second party will follow in a few days, and if these are satisfied it is expected that there will be a weekly train.

THE TROLLEY STRIKE.

A Labor Demonstration Assembles at the City Hall.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Notwithstanding the fact that the authorities refused to give a permit for a labor demonstration at the city hall to-day thousands of laborers assembled at Mugge's hall this afternoon and marched down Fulton street, cheering the union cars and hooting the non-union cars until they reached the city hall, where they broke through the police line formed around the city hall to keep the crowds away, and took possession of the city hall steps and the triangle in front of the city hall. A body of mounted police subsequently drove the crowd away.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The demonstration to be held this afternoon is raising much apprehension. No trouble was reported on any of the trolley lines last night, but a few wires were cut.

Condensed Dispatches.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—It is stated this morning that Chief Arthur has advised the locomotive engineers to accept any compromise they can get from the Southern Pacific railway.

It is reported that Michael Mitchell, the defaulting post office clerk, has been captured at Delano, Tulare county.

WIRINGS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Revenue for 1895 Will Vastly Exceed the Expenditure.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The house bill passed providing for justices of the peace in the territory of Alaska to sit under laws similar to those of Oregon.

The house to-day decided to consider the bear claim bills contained in the omnibus bill introduced by Catchings.

In the senate a resolution was adopted calling on the inter-state commerce commission for information as to the agreements on rates between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the American railways on transcontinental business.

In the senate to-day an announcement was made that for the year of 1895 the revenue would exceed the expenditures of the government over thirty-two millions.

A batch of Hawaiian correspondence was sent to Congress to-day. Most of it has been published, except a letter from Minister Thurston to Secretary Gresham in which the department of state is informed that in case of further outbreaks at Honolulu the Hawaiian government may be unable to protect foreigners who may then be on the island.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Consent to a Strike.

Oakland, Feb. 4.—The locomotive engineers say that the consent of all the brotherhood on the Southern Pacific system has been secured for the strike if the arbitration which was presented to-day be not accepted before Wednesday.

The Board of Trade held a meeting this afternoon and requested Mayor Turner to appoint a committee of three citizens to confer with the San Francisco committee in charge of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad project and ascertain what they desire Oakland should do in the matter.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

ARREST OF EX-QUEEN LIL

It Creates a Sensation in London and Other Parts of the World.

What the Hawaiian Minister at Washington Thinks of the Affair.

London, Feb. 3.—The news of the arrest of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, published yesterday afternoon, created a sensation. The facts were telegraphed to Queen Victoria at Osborne and to Theophilis Davies, guardian of Princess Kaiulani, heiress presumptive to the throne. Davies is also agent in England of ex-Queen Liliuokalani. Davies, it appears, had also received a telegram via Auckland, New Zealand, announcing the arrest of the ex-queen. It is expected that the latter's friends here and elsewhere will make diplomatic representations to Great Britain and the United States in order to secure her release. The Hawaiian consul in this city has received no news regarding the resolution adopted by the United States house of representatives asking President Cleveland to submit to congress any correspondence in the possession of the state department regarding reports that British subjects incited the Hawaiians to rebellion and supplied them with arms, and that the British minister intervened to prevent the application of martial law to British subjects engaged in the rebellion.

In this connection it is said that there has been no correspondence between the British and American consuls on the charge the British subjects incited the Hawaiian revolt. The fact is, it is added, as already stated in the house of representatives at Washington, that President Cleveland is satisfied with the action taken by the British residents of Honolulu in this matter and that it was quite justified under the circumstances. Nothing is known here regarding the charges made against British residents of Honolulu, and it is said that if they did supply arms it would be for the Hawaiian authorities to stop it.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—The latest development in Hawaii was agreeable news to Minister Thurston. He said the latest information he had had regarding the ex-queen was that she had gone out to the residence of Sam Nowlein, on Pearl river, about fifteen miles from Honolulu.

"Now that the queen has been arrested for complicity in the rebellion, will she be banished?" asked the reported.

"That is a matter I do not care to discuss," replied Thurston.

The minister expects fresh advices on the arrival of the Australia, due at San Francisco in four or five days.

The news of the arrest of the ex-queen was received with surprise at the state department, and although the officials refused to discuss the mater in any aspect, it was plainly seen that they had not expected she would be connected with a revolutionary attempt so badly conceived and attempted, promising so little. They fear she is likely to forfeit whatever little property remains in her possession to the republic, and in addition will probably be exiled to eliminate her entirely as a political factor. There has not yet been any suggestion that the United States government shall interfere in behalf of the ex-queen, who is now, after the full and formal recognition of the republic, nothing more than an individual and citizen of the republic. If any American citizens are among the persons arrested and tried for complicity in the rebellion, undoubtedly Willis, our minister, will see that they secure a full opportunity to prove their innocence. Notwithstanding the ominous significance conveyed by the fact that the trials were to be by court-martial, it is not believed here that very severe punishment will be meted out to persons convicted, except, perhaps, in the case of actual Hawaiians. It is thought the United States ship Philadelphia is now at Honolulu, as she was due last Monday.

The news of the collapse of the Hawaiian rebellion was received without much surprise by members of the house to whom it was made known, except that part narrating the arrest of the ex-queen, which excited some comment. The opinion was generally expressed that the ex-queen's strength must be very small and her following must have fallen off greatly, if she could be arrested without any resistance being made. Chairman McCreary, of the committee on foreign affairs, remarked that the dispatch confirmed the latest advices to the state department which he quoted in his speech yesterday, and showed that the trtouble had been greatly overrated in importance. Discussion was stirred up over the penalties which might be inflicted on the leaders of the insurrection, and several Republicans expressed the opinion that it would be well for the government to execute two or three for treason, according to the laws of most civilized nations, as a warning to others. To visit capital punishment on the queen, it was said, was probably a more severe retribution than would be favored, notwithstanding her demand for the heads of the men who had brought about the establishment of the republic.

A BAD OLD MAN.

An Old Collegian Leaves a Family and Travels With a Young Woman.

Halifax, Feb. 4.—Among the passengers on the steamer Mongolian from Liverpool yesterday booked to Vancouver were John Brown, aged 50, and Gertrude Bentley, aged 18, registered as man and wife. They were arrested here on instructions from the girl's father, a wealthy Liverpool manufacturer. Brown, who is a graduate of Oxford, and Miss Bentley's tutor, left a wife and five children behind. He was subsequently liberated and engaged counsel in the endeavor to obtain the girl's release.

UNITED STATES FINANCES

The Statist Says a Large Sum Cannot Now be Borrowed in Europe.

Questionable Whether the President Can Even Borrow at Home.

London, Feb. 2.—The Statist says: The message of President Cleveland appears to be wise and statesmanlike. As the law stands, it is quite clear that a large sum cannot be borrowed in Europe, as there is doubt respecting the president's ability to contract to pay gold. This would be fatal to any projected loan. Money can always be had at a price, but the government of the United States cannot act as if it was bankrupt. Its credit would stand as high as that of any country in the world if congress would only do its duty. If the present congress does not act it is greatly feared that it will be too late to appeal to the new congress, as before it can be called together a crisis will probably have occurred. It is questionable whether under the existing conditions the president can even borrow at home. The banks, in order to avert a panic, may furnish him with gold, but even then it is questionable whether, when a doubt exists in respect to payment in gold, enough gold can be got. In any case, mere borrowing will not avail, as the experience of the past year has shown that sooner or later there must be a contraction of the currency or there will be a panic."

Summing up its view of the financial possibilities, the Statist represents the west and south as being perfectly right in their view that a change of the present system would benefit their sections of the union. The effect of the change they advocate would be to transfer property by wholesale from the east and Europe to the west and south. In fact, it would be a form of repudiation, and it would lower the credit of the United States and prevent the influx of European capital. In the future, probably, European capitalists will always insist upon the gold clause; will require a clear contract that they will be repaid in gold. In the event of gold demonetization matters will right themselves in the long run, but the run might be very long, and another point is that the transfer of property would not act uniformly. Debts falling due immediately after the change will be immensely reduced, whereas debts falling due later, when silver has risen, would be less reduced, and if the silver reached 30 pence there would be no reduction of debts whatever.

FUNDING BILL KILLED.

Pacific Railways Will Have to Pay Their Debts.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Pacific railroad funding bill was recommitted to the committee on Pacific railroads late this afternoon by a vote of 177 to 108, showing an unexpectedly large majority against the measure. Although the drift has been against the bill from the inception of the debate, its advocates were not without hope even to-day. The extent of their defeat was a great surprise to both sides. The debate to-day was of a brisk and lively character, only three of the eighteen sections of the bill had been read when the hour for taking the vote had arrived. But the substantial amendment (to prevent the payment of dividends on the stock until the government debt should have been fully discharged) was adopted. Boatner's substitute to foreclose the government's mortgage in case of default was cut out by a parliamentary manoeuvre, so that when the voting began in the house he moved to recommit the bill, a motion equivalent to its direct defeat. A proposition submitted as an amendment to compromise the debt (aggregating $130,000,000) for seventy-five million, was defeated, and, as stated above, the bill was sent to its doom by an overwhelming majority. The opponents of the measure signalized the victory with shouts of jubilation.

CRUISE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Trip from San Francisco to Sydney in a Cockleshell of a Yacht.

Count Festetics de Tolna, the fiancé of the old Austrian, who with his beautiful California countess, has been cruising in the South Seas in the little yacht Tolna, has arrived safely at Sydney, but any romance about the trip came very near being taken out of it. When they were off the Ellice group of islands on the homestretch of the trip to Sydney the Tolna was struck by lightning and both the count and countess narrowly escaped serious injury if not death. It was during a severe thunderstorm and both were standing on deck near one another. Suddenly there was a brilliant flash, a sharp report, and a shock that nearly prostrated both. There was a mark on the deck at their feet. The lightning had struck between them. The wire rigging o. port and starboard sides were heavily charged and in four places the planking was splintered by the electricity forcibly conducted to it. Cruising in a little cockleshell of a yacht might be very enthusing and going around the world thus on one's honeymoon may be romantic, but it has its drawbacks as the output of lightning rods and Lloyd's record will show. The count says the Tolna is a great sea boat and in the fourteen months' cruise from San Francisco to Sydney certainly had a chance to show her quality in that direction. She sails well and the count claims to have done 240 miles under cruising canvas in a day. The wonders of the South Pacific have charmed the couple and the trip has spread out far beyond the original time set. They are both enthusiastic over Honolulu and Tahiti and made quite lengthy stays at both. A glance at the map of the South Pacific shows a vast expanse dotted with islands and if the cruisers have overlooked any of those dots it was not their intention. Among the places visited, and note the word among, were Fanning's Island, Bellenhauser, Manahiki, Rakahanga, Rurukolo, Rimitari, Niona, Manguia, Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Penrhyn, Suwarrow, Samoa, Fiji, and, lastly, the Ellice group. Short stays were made at each and the aborigines pointed out their latest scenery and things like that. The count did a great deal of hunting and had a good time generally.

The Tolna is in cruising trim but the count told the Sydney yachtsmen that if they would give him a few lines of time to overhaul his sails he would be with them. He was not at all afraid of their fast yachts and who knows but perhaps by this time international racing may not have commenced on the Pacific. The voyageurs will remain some time in Australia and then go to Japan, taking in the Solomon islands and perhaps New Guinea. If the trip outlined proves pleasant it is difficult to say where the count will not cruise. It was on December 11 that the vessel dropped anchor in Woolloomooloo bay, Sydney.

The Tolna was designed and built last year to the order of the count by Captain Turner of San Francisco, a noted California designer. She is fore-and-aft schooner rig, pretty lofty, and sits gracefully in the water. Internally she is nicely fitted, divided by bulkheads into sleeping, dining and sitting rooms, with good height of between decks, lighted by ample skylights. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 98 feet; beam, 24 feet; draught, 10 feet. She carries 30 tons of iron and lead ballast, and has 7 feet free board. Her foremast is 81 feet from the deck to the mast head, and the mainmast 82 feet 2 inches. The rake of the mast is 1 inch per foot. The main boom is 58 feet long, and the forward boom 28 feet long. The count gives her measurement as 78 tons.

The demand for a pail and tub that can always be relied upon as handsome, cleanly and indistructible has led to the making FIBREWARE.

Besides, it is as light as a feather as tight as a drum and has no hoops to rust or fall off.

E. B. EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE.

Mr. J. Alcide Chausse
Montreal, P. Q.

A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves Its Merit.

The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chausse, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Saint Street, Montreal, Canada:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 132 pounds, but since

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 163. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvellous medicine and am very much pleased with it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to

tf LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

MERCHANTS' LUNCH

Served at the

Poodle Dog Restaurant

From 12 to 2 with glass of beer or claret, 40 cents.
Regular meals with glass of beer or claret 50 cents.

18 LOUIS MARBOEUF, Pro

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

Just Received

2 Cases More of those heavy double-width Serges

At 25c. a yard, the best materials in the market for Children's School Dresses, Ladies' House Wrappers, etc.

1 Case of Butcher's Linen

50 inches wide, 25c. a yard

1 Case Ladies' Cashmere Hose

25c. a pair.

20 doz. more Children's Handkerchiefs

25c. a dozen.

J. Horner & Co.

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

PHIL R. SMITH,

Book Binder, Paper Ruler, & Manufacturing Stationer

32 LANGLEY STREET.

GROCERIES.

Fairbank & Co's Cottolene,
Glasgow Beef-Ham,
Keiller's Dundee Jams & Marmalades
Glasgow Peas Meal,
Christie's (Toronto) Short Bread,

FOR SALE BY

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store. 33 Fort St.

Xmas Fruit.

CURRANTS AND RAISINS

Just arrived and thoroughly cleaned in our fruit cleaning machine. We guarantee the prices right and quality best at

JOHN'S BROS.,
261 Douglas St., Cor. Kings Road.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

Photo Engraving

AND ZINC ETCHING,

In Line and Half Tone.

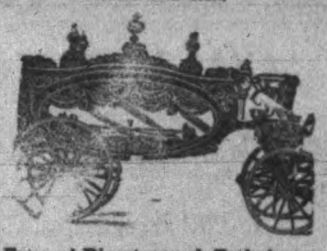
Reproductions of Portraits, Buildings, Letters, Etc.

Jones,

59 1-2 Government Street, - Victoria, B. C.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)



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FUEL.

To The Public.

Having purchased from Mr. S. F. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3-50 per cord.
Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,

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BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

THE OPPOSITION PLATFORM

We, the Liberal Party of the Dominion of Canada in Convention Assembled, Declare:

THE TARIFF.

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused a great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain;

In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the financial burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

RECIPROCITY.

That, having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal intercourse between them;

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity in the British North American colonies;

That the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiations for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries;

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the traffic and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the empire and the republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

That the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

CORRUPTION CONDEMNED.

That the convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

The government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrongdoing. We arraign the government for retaining in office a minister of the crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the government, with one hand, was receiving government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

ECONOMY.

We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the Dominion under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

That the convention regrets that by the action of ministers and their supporters in parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a minister of the crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the ministry contrary to the well settled practice of parliament; and this convention affirms:

That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the house of commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all charges of misconduct in office against ministers of the crown, and the reference of such matters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused is at variance with the due responsibility of ministers to the house of commons and tends to weaken the authority of the house over the executive government, and this convention affirms the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER.

That in the opinion of this convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

That the franchise act since its introduction has cost the Dominion treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties;

That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million;

That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights;

That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction;

That it has produced gross abuses by partizan revising barristers appointed by the government of the day;

That its provisions are less liberal than those existing in many provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this convention the act should be repealed, and we should revert to the provincial franchise.

THE GERRYMANDER.

That by the Gerrymander acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the house of commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the house of commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions county boundaries should be preserved, and that in no case parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

SENATE REFORM.

That the present constitution of the senate is inconsistent with the federal principle in our system of government and in other respects defective, as it makes the senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite.

OTTAWA'S GAY WEEK.

The Capital Carnival a Great Success and Wound Up in a Blaze of Glory.

Hard Times Among the Working People—Hon. Mr. Laurier's Montreal Speech.

(From our own correspondent.)

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—Ottawa's winter carnival, which closed last evening, was on the whole a very successful affair. It was a week of frolic and fun at the capital such as was never experienced here before. Those who objected to the carnival on moral grounds—and there were two clergymen who preached against it when it was proposed—cannot to-day point to one incident which has occurred to sustain their predictions that a week of carnival meant a week of crime and sin. The programme of sports was a healthy and exhilarating one. There were, for instance, tobogganing, snowshoeing, curling, hockey matches, trotting on the ice and bowling and sparring contests. Friday was the great day of the week. There was in the afternoon the allegorical drive, which represented life in Canada in all its diversity. All the trades were well represented. There was a toboggan slide on wheels, and the sport was indulged in as it passed along the streets. The McKay Malting company had a magnificently dressed car, with samples of all kinds of grain, which were produced in this so-called "frozen region." Life up the Gatineau was well represented, while a "hoe down" was going on in the "backwoods" to the strains of a fiddler. In fact, there was never anything like the drive seen before in this city. This and the storming of the ice palace were the two great events of the week. The storming of the castle, which was situated on Nepean point, took place between 9 and 10 o'clock on Friday night. Parliament hill and every vantage point were crowded with spectators, despite the fact that the thermometer was a good many degrees below zero. A few favored ones witnessed the sight from the top of the parliament buildings. Those who have witnessed the storming of the ice palaces in Quebec and Montreal are unanimous in saying that the scene here surpassed anything they had ever seen before. Those who know Ottawa and understand the location of Nepean point can easily understand that there was a realism about the affair here which could not be had with an ice palace located in the middle of the city, as it was in Quebec and Montreal. Right beside the big guns, to the booming of which parliament opens and parliament is dismissed every year, on Nepean point, a promontory close to the parliament buildings, was the ice palace placed. The attack was made from the Hull side, while the big guns defended. A search light which exposed the attacking party was thrown from the tower of the parliament buildings. There was, as already said, a realism about the affair from the time the attack commenced until the castle was in a blaze which drew forth the admiration of all who saw it. The slow march of the attacking party, which was divided into three sections, while the bonfires blazed on the river and the shining search light on the tower threw its flickering rays on the ice beneath, with the cannon booming in front of the palace, which was one glow of light, and finally the scaling of the crags by the attacking party until the last shot was stopped at the order of "cease fire!" presented a scene of grandeur which beggars descriptions. The week's record of the police court shows that there was no increase of crime during the week, and despite the fact that many thousands of strangers visited the city no thefts were reported. Financially the carnival was a success. It was also a godsend to the workingmen of Ottawa, since many of them were in need of the work which it gave them.

Speaking of workingmen being out of work, what a criticism it is on the framers of the national policy. We were told then that a protective tariff was all that was necessary to bring good times, and plenty of work to all. To-day the workingmen of Montreal are clamoring by the thousands for something to do. In reply the supporters of the national policy insult them. These workingmen are told that because they appear in clothing sufficient to partially protect them from the cold blasts of winter they are imposters. In other words, that they should not ask for work until they become naked. In this city there never were so many people out of work as is the case this year. If the Tories were in opposition they would have these workingmen waiting on the government in hundreds and asking for work. That was the course they pursued in 1878, when depression existed not only here but all over the world. To give an idea of the number of idle people here it is only necessary to say that when a snow storm comes on the electric railway people can have five hundred men at work on short notice for snow cleaning, when one half the number will be enough. And all this despite the fact that the N. P. was to provide work for all.

The great speech of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier in Montreal the other day has thrown consternation in the government ranks. It was not expected here that the opposition leader was going to make such a bold attack on protection in the very home of its birth. While the policy of the Liberals is the same in Montreal as it is in Victoria, still it was not thought by the Tories that Mr. Laurier would beard the lion in its den, so to speak. But that was the very thing which Mr. Laurier did, and not only will this course be of great strength to him in all the agricultural districts of the country, but indeed it promises to overthrow the very foundation of the protective principle at its very base. Mr. Laurier gave indisputable facts and figures to show that protection was a hindrance to the growth of Montreal instead of an advantage. These figures were not prepared for political purposes, as all the Tory figures, showing prosperity, always are, but were taken from the returns of the board of trade of the city and published by the Montreal Gazette, a satisfactory Tory source. In brief, the figures showed that while the city progressed greatly during the revenue tariff years from 1871 to 1881, there was a very unsatisfactory increase during the N. P. days from 1881 to 1891. This was the case with manufactures as well as other branches. So that in practice as well as in theory restriction of trade is bound to prevent its growth no matter what the protection may be. Times readers will already have had an opportunity of reading what Mr. Laurier said, but this principal point which Mr. Laurier brought out and which was the burden of his remarks cannot be too often referred to.

Dissolution and session are the two subjects which are still engrossing the whole attention of the government. The government are still at sixes and sevens about the matter, as they are about nearly everything else, and meantime the uncertainty which exists in the business world is ruinous to trade.

SLABTOWN.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN 1894.

United States First, Australia Second, South Africa Third.

We have from time to time through the year referred to the increased activity in gold mining in this country, as well as in other parts of the world, and have called attention to the probability that the year 1894 would show a considerable gain in our production of the yellow metal. We have now collected the statistics of our output for the year in sufficient detail to enable us to say that the United States still holds the first rank among the gold producers, with an output of nearly forty-one million dollars as compared with thirty-five million nine hundred and sixty thousand in 1893, an advance of about five million or 14 per cent.

The chief gain has been in Colorado, where the Cripple creek district has nearly doubled its output, and Leadville has also added an important contribution. California also shows an increase in amount, though less in proportion than Colorado.

To this statement we have added below some notes of the gold output of other countries from advance reports received.

The gold output of the Whitewatersrand district in the Transvaal for December is reported at 182,104 ounces, the largest monthly production ever reported and exceeding by 5397 ounces that of September last, which was previously the highest on record. This makes the total production of the Whitewatersrand mines for the year 2,024,159 ounces, an amount which compares with 1,478,473 ounces for 1893; 1,210,865 ounces for 1892; 720,225 ounces for 1891, and 494,869 ounces for 1890. At the usual value of Whitewatersrand gold, 800 fine—this would make the output equivalent to 1,619,339 fine ounces of gold, and its value $33,471,551. For the other districts of the Transvaal, the December returns have not yet been received, but estimating the amounts for December at the same rate of that of October and November, their product for the year would be 14,900 ounces, equivalent to 11,925 fine ounces of gold. This would make the total production of the Transvaal for 1894, 1,631,250 fine ounces, with a value of $33,717,940. It is to be regretted that the excellent reports made by the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines do not give the output in fine ounces. This is a fault found also in many other returns.

While showing a large increase over 1893, this is not sufficient to put South Africa in the first rank as a gold producer, as some of its ardent friends predict. Its output for 1894 is about nine million dollars below that of the United States, which was about forty-one million dollars, and also below that of Australia, so that it will still hold third rank. Undoubtedly, a considerable addition will be made to the South African production during the current year for the extension of workings on the Whitewatersrand, and by the opening up of the promising districts of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, some of which will be represented in the producing list during the present year. The deep level mines on the Whitewatersrand, of which such high expectations are entertained, can hardly become producers before 1896, although some of the shafts have already reached a considerable depth. On the other hand, the large accumulation of tailings, the working of which by the cyanide process, has added largely to the production of 1894, has been nearly used up, and the "cyanide gold" will hereafter come from the tailings produced in current work only.

Gold exports from British Guiana, as officially reported for the year, were 129,671 ounces, valued at $2,310,097. The total exports for 1893 were 142,789 ounces, showing a decrease last year of 13,118 ounces, or 9.2 per cent. The actual production is not yet officially reported, but as very nearly all the gold found is exported, the above figures may be taken to represent the output, with only a small margin. The valuation given shows that the gold averaged 825 fine, so that the exports for 1894 were equivalent to 106,978 ounces of fine gold.

The total value of the gold exported from Western Australia in 1894 is reported by telegraph at £787,100, (about $3,935,000;) the quantity is not given. In 1893 the gold exported was 110,891 ounces, valued at £421,183, so that the increase last year was £365,917, to 87 per cent., a gain due to the remarkable development of the Coolgardie almost entirely.

The production of gold in Tasmania, which reached its maximum in 1879, when 60,155 ounces were produced, commenced to decline from that date, and in 1890 reached the lowest point, 23,451 ounces. Since then it has been increasing, though with some fluctuations. In 1891 it rose to 39,203 ounces, and further increased to 49,110 ounces in 1892. In 1893 there was a set back, and the output fell to 37,230 ounces. In 1894, however, there has been a large increase and, with a portion of December estimated, the propduction is given at 53,000 ounces, which is the greatest amount reported in any year since 1881. This increase is due partly to the opening of several new workings, but largely to increased activity in the older districts.

The Colar gold field, in India, which in the first half of 1894 showed some reduction in output, more than half made up the deficiency in the second half, and reports for 1894 a total of 209,714 ounces gold, against 207,135 ounces for 1893, an increase last year of 2579 ounces, or 1.3 perp cent. The results of the different operations in the district showed great variations, however, of the four companies, which produce together 97 per cent. of the total, the Champion reef increased its propduction from 35,546 to 53,516 ounces, while the Mysore dropped heavily, and the Nundydroog and Ooregum showed small decreases. For the last five years the growth of this field has been variable; in 1890 the output was 104,932 ounces, which increased to 130,137 ounces in 1891, to 163,140 ounces in 1892, and to 207,135 ounces in 1893. The small gain last year indicates a check in development for the year. —Engineering Mining Journal.

When Others Fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

—Lace curtains, muslin curtains, chenille curtains in abundance at Weiler Bros.

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Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send Free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 378, Toronto, Ont. e-o-d

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STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

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VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

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PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets, Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

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SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open only from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 5785, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foester's Hall, Government st. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fireguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASSFITTERS,
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NOTICE.
On account of important business calling me away, parties having Watch Jobs left with me will please call for them.
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The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
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Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
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MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

PUBLIC MEETING.
A Public Meeting will be held in the City Hall on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing DAY LABOR vs. CONTRACT SYSTEM. Aldermen are specially invited to be present.
WORKINGMEN RALLY!

Victoria El. Ry. & Ltg. Co., Ltd.
The annual general meeting of the above company will be held at Power House, Store street, Monday, February 11th at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving director's and auditor's reports and balance sheet for the past year; and for the election of directors for ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
T. J. JONES,
Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895. 320-td

MISCELLANEOUS

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. See your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

CHEAPEST AND BEST JAM in the city is Okell & Morris' 2-lb glass jar for 35c.

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

OKELL & MORRIS' Jam once tasted will be always eaten.

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DELICIOUS HOME MADE BREAD delivered fresh daily, by Domestic Bakery, 59 Broad street. d31-3m

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WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. feb2-m s wkly3m

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FOR SALE—A good country hotel business close to town; $1,000 will purchase the stock, furniture, horse and buggy, cows, pigs, poultry, etc. A. W. Morse & Co., 40 Douglas street.

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By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

TO ADVERTISERS.

Orders for changes in the reading of advertisements must be handed in to the Times office before 10 a.m. to insure insertion the same day. New advertisements, displayed, will be received up to 3 p.m. and small ads. until 4 p.m. Merchants and other patrons will aid us a great deal by observing these rules, as the work of re-setting requires time and care, and cannot be done satisfactorily when the paper is being prepared for press.

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

Unfortunately for this province the star chamber system still obtains with our legislature, though it has been discarded in all other parts of the country. At Ottawa and in all the other provinces the meetings of either standing or special committees are open to the public, as all such proceedings should be when the public is directly interested. If the open instead of the pernicious system prevailed here, the public would no doubt already have a pretty full knowledge of the circumstances which have delayed the work on the government buildings. As indicated in a letter which appears elsewhere, the investigating committee has by this time unearthed some very instructive facts, but these cannot be made public as yet without committing a "breach of privilege." Save the mark! The people have therefore to look on and puzzle their minds with guesses as to the reason of the vexatious delay which is causing so much trouble and heartburning. We feel free to say that the great cause underlying the muddle is the endeavor of the government to keep the cost of the buildings below an impossible figure. To keep down the cost is a legitimate and praiseworthy purpose, but it has been gone about in a chuckle-headed fashion that will most surely have a result quite opposite to that desired. The letter to which we have referred charges the chief commissioner with obstructing the work and with striving to shield a friend who is at the same time a government official and a sharer in the masonry contract. We do not know whether these charges are true, but when made they should certainly be ventilated in the most thorough manner. It is also manifest that the government should settle all difficulties as promptly as possible and have the work proceeded with. The present shilly-shally policy not only injures the workingmen who need the work but will inevitably saddle the province with an enormous extra expense which there was no excuse for incurring.

LIBERAL ORGANIZATION.

The convention of Liberals at Vancouver on Saturday was attended by representatives from each of the cities and from New Westminster district. The object was to form a provincial association, and after discussion it was agreed that for the present an executive committee, composed of three from each district, would meet the requirements of the opposition party quite as well as an association formed on the ordinary plan. A resolution approving of the appointment of three members from each local association, with a provision for the representation of districts where associations do not exist, was carried. Some routine business was transacted, and the general prospects of the party in the several constituencies in British Columbia were freely canvassed. The sentiment of the convention was unanimously in favor of a contest for each of the six seats, all of which, with proper candidates and under proper management it was claimed, could easily be won.

LIP LOYALTY.

"If there is one thing for which the Liberal party has never been distinguished in Canada, it is in the character of its leaders. The want of magnetic influence over the people has always been remarked. A substratum of suspicion has been generally attached to every movement of theirs, especially in their occasional flirting with the neighboring republic, and although flirtation has been aptly defined as "attention without intention," our people are too loyal in Canada to tolerate even the semblance of anything savoring of a prospective change in our political relations to the Mother Country. The endorsement of the present party in power in all the great influential circles of Great Britain and especially by those in high station, even royalty itself, is a great tower of strength for the Conservative party, and in the absence of masterful leaders on the other side, it is not at all within the reach of probability, that any political change will be effected in the government of the country for some years to come. A party, one of whose leaders is obliged to accept of support more substantial than lip loyalty and votes, is surely too weakly equipped. The laborer is, of course, worthy of his hire, but could not a more efficient captain be procured after a similar fashion?"

The prominence accorded the above extract by the Colonist leads one to suppose that not only will the Old Flag be unfurled by that organ to divert attention from the corrupt and extravagant record of an incapable administration, but a contemptible campaign of innuendo and slander will be directed against the character and loyalty of the Liberal leaders with a view of securing another lease of plunder to combination and monopoly and an extension of power to a government that is playing havoc with the future of Canada. The extract, so conspicuously reproduced by our contemporary, is taken from a staunch McKinley-McGreevy organ—the Canadian Journal of Commerce—and will deceive no one. Where, may we ask, is the suspicion attached to the memory of Alexander Mackenzie, who went down to defeat fighting for the British principle of a revenue tariff? Alexander Mackenzie, whom the Colonist has repeatedly eulogized by publishing the letter wherein he states that he is guarding the public treasury against friend and against foe. Since this sturdy patriot fell in defense of British principles there has been no guard over the strong box, and McGreevy, Connolly, Rykert, St. Louis, Arnoldi, Senecal, Caron, Haggart and other lip loyal looters have plunged elbow deep into the public purse under cover of the Union Jack. They have sang "God Save the Queen" in public and devised legislation to shut out British manufactures. They have shouted loyalty from the platform and taken Tweed and Tammany for their models. Yet these men have the impudence to cast insinuations against the loyalty of such men as Mackenzie, Blake and Laurier!

Every move, official and unofficial, tainted with the suspicion of a sacrifice of our institutions has emanated from the party which is a disgrace to the honored name of Conservative. In 1849, shortly after Sir Robert Peel secured the repeal of the corn laws and the abolition of the navigation laws, the protectionists in Canada, fearing that British principles might be transplanted in Canadian territory, drew up a manifesto for annexation to the United States which bore the signatures of the late Sir John Abbott, Sir David Macpherson and other loyal Conservatives. This is the same loyal party that pelted Lord Elgin—the representative of the Queen—with rotten eggs. Again, in 1869-70, during the reciprocity negotiations conducted by Sir John Rose and Secretary Fish, the government of Sir John Macdonald offered the United States the following concessions: (1) The cession for a term of years of the fisheries of Canada to the United States; (2) the enjoyment of our canals, which were to be enlarged at our cost, and the free enjoyment of the navigation of the St. Lawrence; (3) THE ASSIMILATION OF OUR CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES TO THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES; (4) the concession of an import duty equal to the internal revenue taxes of the United States; (5) and the free admission into either country of the manufactures of the other. Again in 1878, when the policy of plunder was before the people in the captivating guise of a National Policy and which the Liberal party opposed because it might endanger British connection, the Toronto Mail—the organ of Sir John Macdonald—replied, "So much the worse for British connection." Again in 1887, when Sir Charles Tupper was discussing the fishery question with Secretary Bayard, that loyal baronet offered the Americans complete reciprocity. And, yet again, in 1894, Sir Hibbert Tupper viciously attacked the policy of the mother country and declared that England was in her decadence and was compelled to use her army and navy to force her wares upon unprotected savages. This is the record of the lip-loyal looters who are about to appeal to the people of Canada once more under the folds of the flag which their legislation and their utterances have insulted.

Contrast those disloyal acts and utterances with the patriotic expressions of Laurier at the Montreal meeting wherein the Liberal leader declares: "I am of French origin, and though I am proud of my origin I LOVE ENGLAND AND I LOVE BRITISH INSTITUTIONS. Because under the banner of St. George, my fellow-countrymen and myself of French origin, have found far greater freedom than we could ever have hoped for had we remained subject to France. If I wanted examples or precepts of art I would go to France; if I wanted philosophical counsels I would go to Germany; but for means of government, for all economic principles, I would go to the common sense of old England. It is from that land I take my theories, and upon that platform—between friend and foe, speaking here to-night—upon that platform, as I have told you, the Liberal party of Canada will fight the next battle whenever the next battle may come." Mr. Laurier will look to England for his examples—the lip-loyal looters will continue to follow in the footsteps of the ward-bosses of the American republic

EDITORIAL NOTES.

St. John Telegraph:—One of the most alarming facts in connection with the history of the Tory government of Canada is the enormous increase in the expenditure for the collection of revenue, particularly in the customs department. In the fiscal year 1882 the customs revenue collected was $21,581,570, and the cost of collecting it was $723,013; in 1894 the customs revenue collected was $19,198,114, and the cost of collecting it was $921,039. In 1882 it cost $3.35 to collect every $100 of customs revenue; in 1894 the cost had risen to $4.80, an increase of 43 per cent. in 12 years. This is the very reverse of the experiment of the United Kingdom, where the cost of collecting the customs revenue is rapidly decreasing. In 1882 it cost the British people £836,630 to collect £22,175,937 of customs revenue; in 1894 it cost them only £727,038 to collect £23,244,803 of customs revenue. Thus there was a decrease of £109,592 in the cost of collection, and at the same time an increase in the revenue of £1,068,866. In Great Britain the government, whether Liberal or Tory, seek to keep down the expenditure, but the Tory government of Canada seeks to increase it as much as possible.

After examining carefully the Dominion situation the New Westminster Columbian comes to this conclusion: "If other portions of the Dominion are going in for a radical reform of the tariff—as all the indications show they are—with how much stronger reason should we, who have patiently borne and still bear a larger burden, in proportion to our population, from the protective tariff, than any other portion, and who receive comparatively nothing of its supposed benefits? By adopting the course suggested—viz., sending independent representatives, on a well defined reform platform—we should be doing the best thing for the province, as well as the Dominion, in any event, and vastly raise our status and influence at Ottawa. With the political situation and probabilities as they are—with the practical certainty of an entirely new phase of things at Ottawa after the elections, and a number of new elements introduced into Dominion politics—there is more than the possibility that British Columbia might occupy the commanding position of holding the practical balance of power between the different parties and factions, instead of occupying our present humiliating position as a sort of tail paper to the Conservative kite. The supreme importance then, of sending the right sort of representatives to Ottawa, at this time, will be apparent."

—Yucca Root Toilet Soaps, free from animal fats, at Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street. Ask for free sample. *

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The steamer Mischief, Captain Foot, will leave for the West Coast on Thursday of this week.

—The residents of Dallas road have sent in a petition to the city council for a sidewalk along that thoroughfare.

—The disposal of the filter bed plans will be the chief subject of discussion at the city council meeting to-night.

—City Assessor Northcott is working on the annual assessment of city property. Mr. Northcott is, at the present time assessing Victoria West property.

—The funeral of the late Dr. Renwick will take place from the residence of Mr. E. B. Paul, 56 North Park street to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2:15, and at St. John's church at 2:45.

—The Empress of Japan will not sail to-day for the Orient but will leave to-morrow. She will sail from Vancouver at daylight in the morning and will be off the outer wharf shortly before the noon hour. A few passengers will go aboard her here and the steamer Sadie will act as tender.

—Passengers per steamer Umatilla, which left San Francisco to-day for Victoria are Mrs. Folger, E. M. Johnson, A. Lindsay, C. E. Dallyn, Mrs. Bechtell, Mrs. Hall, A. Bechtell, H. N. Bechtell, Helen Sandeser, Mrs. Cowan, A. S. Garoh, Miss Huss, Miss Latka, Mrs. Black, John and William Lane and H. Stoell.

—There was a very large attendance at Metropolitan Methodist church last night. The sermon preached by the Rev. S. Cleaver, the first of a series of four, was an excellent one, and was heard with marked attention by all. The music contributed by the choir under the leadership of Clement Rowlands was excellent.

—St. Columba's church, Oak Bay, has just received a present of a handsome Doherty organ from Mrs. Mundie, Winnipeg, sister-in-law of Rev. Mr. Murison. It was used for the first time at the service yesterday, and gave great satisfaction, being clear and sweet-toned. The mission has long been in need of a suitable instrument to lead the praise, and the kind gift of Mrs. Mundie is highly appreciated by the congregation and will be of great assistance. Its coming will be celebrated by a song service under the leadership of Mr. Jones, organist, at the close of the regular evening service on the 17th instant.

—The number of poor people being fed by the Salvation Army is slowly increasing. About a week ago, when the Army first opened the food and shelter depot, the number fed was 35. On Sunday 59 names were on the list. The Army is also extending relief to a number of poor families. Adjutant Archibald acknowledges receipt of the following donations: One sheep and two sacks of potatoes, James Dunsmuir & Co.; one sack of potatoes, one sack of turnips, Bro. Hearns; meat, L. Goodacre; one halibut, Mr. Butler; vegetables, I. Braverman; coffee and sandwiches, I. O. O. F.; coffee and sandwiches, C. O. O. F.; provisions, committee of Protestant Orphans' Home entertainment; tea, Mrs. Wise. These donations have been a great help.

—Among the unique and pleasing matrimonial events of the season that which took place on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. Robert Foster, 31 Work street, Rock Bay, was one of the most enjoyable. The occasion was the celebration of the nuptials of Fanny McKinley, of this city, and Mr. H. L. Harding, of Belleville, Ont. The costume and trousseau of the bride were pronounced lovely and the bride herself most charming in appearance. Rev. Solomon Cleaver officiated. A magnificent spread had been provided, and after the supper speeches, recitations and a general musical programme were joined in by the guests and friends of the interested parties. Mr. and Mrs. Harding will likely remain in Victoria for the present.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

Consul-General Carrill Says There Will be no War.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 4.—M. Carrill, the newly-appointed consul-general of Guatemala, does not believe there will be any war with Mexico. He bases his statement on the fact that he has just arrived from Guatemala City and was in conversation with President Barrios on Jan. 15th regarding the questions disturbing the two governments. He was assured by the president that if any serious action was contemplated he would be advised at once. Thus far he has received no dispatches.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!
It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Cores, Bruises,
Chilblains, Bunions.
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.
Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for B. C.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's.

—For prices plate glass see Mellor.

—Cutlery. Sheffield cutlery of all kinds at Fox's, 78 Government St.

—Dr. Findley, late of Findley & Baker has removed to 61 Government street, over Baker's shoe store.

—There will be tableaux during the evening at the masquerade ball in A. O. U. W. hall on February 14th.

—A paper social will be held by the Young Ladies' Institute in Harmony hall on Friday night. Prizes for the best costumes.

—The steamship City of Puebla sailed for San Francisco Saturday night and her cabin passengers were: Mrs. Kendall, W. H. Bendall, B. Ponard, H. Ponard, Rev. J. H. Turner, A. L. Rogers and Mrs. P. C. Lutz

—Keep out of trouble by using W. J. Pendray's tree spray and whale oil soap. A timely application of the spray will free your fruit trees from all the pests that are ruining them. 25 Humboldt street, Victoria.

—There was a very good attendance at the concert at the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday night and the programme, which was as previously announced, was well carried out. The Saturday night concerts at the Y. M. C. A. have become very popular.

—At the Saturday night meeting of the committee on tuberculosis appointed by the Dairymen's Association the following resolution was passed: "That this committee respectfully requests all agricultural societies and persons interested in dairying, to furnish the secretary with such information and advice as may be thought pertinent and serviceable to this investigation, and that a copy of this resolution be handed to the press." All communications should be addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Victoria.

—Court Fernwood, I. O. F., have elected officers: C. R., Bro. A. Bowers; V. C., Bro. J. P. Kelley; R. S., Bro. W. F. Fullerton, (re-elected); F. S., Bro. Carter (re-elected); treasurer, Bro. Croghan; chap., Bro. Fleming; S. W., Bro. Barlow; J. W., Bro. Parker; S. B., Bro. Brandson; physician, Dr. Holden; C. D., Bro. Adams; trustees, Bros. Kelley and Parker; finance committee, Bros. Barlow and Fleming. The officers were installed by acting Supreme Chief Bro. Adams, assisted by acting Supreme Marshal Bro. Dr. Holden.

—The barkentine Wrestler, which went ashore near Victoria about two years ago, has been purchased by Kennedy & Ingals, of San Francisco, and they will ask congress to adopt a bill to readmit her under the American flag, says the Port Townsend Leader. After she went ashore she was sold to a company formed in Victoria after an unsuccessful attempt to float her. The company got her off the beach and ran her up on a mud bank, where she has been lying ever since. With that change of owners her flag changed, and now it requires special legislation to float again the stars and stripes over her.

—The steamer Saturn, which arrived at San Francisco on her last trip from Panama, was boarded by customs officers and subjected to a rigid examination, says the Port Townsend Leader. Information was given the officers shortly after the steamer tied up that there was opium aboard her, which led to the search. Away down in the shaft alley late in the afternoon the officers were rewarded by finding forty-five five tael tins of the drug, which was immediately taken into custody. Opium by way of Panama is rather an unusual way of shipping the drug into San Francisco, and although the vessels from there are closely watched no special efforts have been made to detect a trade in opium from that port.

—The rumor that the Victorian was about to come on the sound again and compete for the trade now enjoyed by the City of Kingston between Seattle, Victoria and Tacoma, is incorrect, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The rumor evidently grew out of a trial trip made by the Victorian in Portland a few days ago for the purpose of testing the qualities of a wheel of a different type from any which the vessel has ever had, which was built by a machinery firm in Tacoma. While the result of the test proved satisfactory in every respect, the owners of the Victorian, the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, do not contemplate putting her on any route, as they are unable to find one which would prove remunerative. The Victorian is more expensive to operate than the Kingston, and when it comes to cutting rates could not successfully compete with her, and no one is better aware of this than the owners.

—A concert will be held in Colquitz hall, Carey road, on Friday evening

—There were 23 interments at Ross Bay in January, and 22 in December.

—We've got to fit you, to suit you in quality, to satisfy you in price, or with our offer to give your money back if not suited in every respect there's no such thing here as "working a garment off on a customer." Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—At a meeting of the Young Men's Literary Institute of the Reformed Episcopal church to-night, Rev. G. C. King will read a paper on "Association." The meeting will be in the parlor of the school room and a general invitation to attend is extended to young men.

—Five Assyrians with mysterious names, charged with peddling without licenses, were in the police court this morning, but their cases were not taken up, being remanded until Wednesday. The informations were sworn to by E. C. Smith, deputy city treasurer.

—A number of members of the Congregational church are considering the question of establishing a branch of that body in this city, and would be pleased to hear from any one in sympathy with the object. Letters may be addressed to Wm. Scowcroft, Lansdowne road, Victoria.

—The dancing party in aid of the Maternity Home, which was to have taken place at Assembly Hall on Tuesday night, has been postponed, and will take just before Lent unless present plans are changed. The institution, which is a most worthy one, is in need of assistance.

—L. H. Harding and Miss Fannie McKinley were united in marriage on the 30th ult. The home of Robert Foster, Work street, was the place where the ceremony was performed and Rev. S Cleaver was the officiating clergyman. Miss Myers and Mr. Moody attended the couple.

—Considerable interest is being manifested in the At Home at A. O. U. W. hall on Thursday night in aid of the Jubilee hospital, and there will very likely be a good attendance. It is in charge of the Ladies' Auxiliary, the members of which are working hard to make it a success.

—The council of the British Columbia board of trade will hold a meeting tomorrow morning. It is understood that the powers of the council, to consider which a committee was appointed at the last general meeting, will be discussed. The meeting will be held at the usual time and place.

—The Times has received from the Branch Hydrographic office at Port Townsend a copy of the pilot chart for February. It contains a large amount of very valuable information. It shows the lines of demarkation for sealing, sailing routes, storm tracks, probable directions of prevailing winds, points where wreckage was seen in December, location of fishing banks and a large amount of other information. Every sailing master in the Pacific should have one.

—Preparations are now being made for commencing the construction of the two swift revenue launches, says the Port Townsend Leader. The timbers for the knees are all at hand and it may be of interest to know that the material has grown inside of the city limits. Two miniature models of the launches have been prepared and to judge from these, the new launches will be the most beautiful crafts ever seen in these waters or indeed anywhere. It is specified that the work must be completed by the 1st of May.

—The entertainment at Temperance Hall Saturday night was very largely attended. It was the third of the series given by the Good Templars of the city and Dr. Lewis Hall presided. The programme, which was very well rendered, was as follows: Instrumental duet, Bro. Furman; recitation, A. W. Semple; duet, Misses Anderson and Clyde; recitation, Mr. Coleman; vocal quartett, Victoria West Glee Club; recitation, Miss Jennie Tagg; Highland dance, Master J. McKenzie; wine glass solo, Mr. Tweedie, and farce, Robert Clarendon, Mr. Coleman, A. W. Semple, Mrs. Cherry, Miss Mary Taylor and Miss J. Semple.

—Mr. F. G. Vernon, agent-general designate for British Columbia, is paying a visit to his brother at Clontarf Castle, Dublin, and returns to London next week to assume his new duties as successor to Mr. Beeton, says the Canadian Gazette. It will be seen from our report of the proceedings in the British Columbia legislature that Mr. Vernon will, from the 1st of June next, have £1000 at his command for the agency-general, and there is talk of offices for the province in that home of colonial officialdom—Victoria street. Mr. Beeton held the position as an honorary one. Since the Gazette received its information the government has decided to give Mr. Vernon $2000 for the six months between January 1st and June 30, 1895.

—An excellent programme has been arranged for the concert at St. John's church on Tuesday evening. The programme is as follows: pianoforte solo, Mrs. D. R. Harris; song, Mr. Roberts recitation, "A Voice from the Bush," Miss Nonie Powell; song, Mrs. Harris; comic song, "Sister Mary," Mr. Wallace; instrumental selection (guitars and mandolins), "Amour Constante," Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Shaw and the Misses Powell, Carr, Jenns and McTavish; refreshments; song, "The Old Garden," Miss Agnew; duet, "Morning," Mrs. Rowlands and Mrs. Janion; song, Miss Russell; guitar solo, Mr. Agnew; comic song, "Mulligar," F. Richardson; song, "For All Eternity," Mrs. Janion; son, Mr. Rowlands.

—J. Johnston, agent for books, papers, engineers' materials, stationery, Kirk block, Douglas street.

—Wednesday night at 7:30 a meeting of those interested in the establishment of a congregational church will be held at 99 North Chatham street.

—Preparations are being made at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church for the celebration of the lenten season. Ash Wednesday falls on the 27th inst. this year.

—Do not forget that money spent well is practically money saved. You know a genuine bargain when you see it; come and see some at Weiler Bros.' carpet department.

—The B. C. B. G. A. band will give a concert at the drill shed on Saturday night next and on of the attractions will be an exhibition of tight rope walking by Alfred Dugay

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers.

—A petition is being signed by the Roman Catholics of the province for presentation to the Dominion government The petition is one in common with petitions from the other provinces which will be presented at Ottawa favoring separate schools for the Catholics of Manitoba. The names of a number who are not Roman Catholics are said to be on the petition.

—Captain Wallace of the steamer Walla Walla, which arrived here on Saturday, was just previous to leaving San Francisco elected as Commander of California harbor, No. 15, of the Masters' and Pilots' Association. As the steamer was leaving the wharf Captain Wallace was presented with the pennant of his office, which now flies from the masthead of his steamer.

—The ladies' auxiliary committee of the Jubilee Hospital request all those who can make it convenient to attend their "at home" in the A. O. U. W. hall on Thursday evening, the 7th instant. Richardson's orchestra has been engaged for the occasion. Tickets at 50 cents will enable all those to attend who wish to have a pleasant evening and at the same time to assist a worthy object. Tickts can be had from any of the committee, Challoner & Mitchell, Government street, or at the door on the evening of the "at home."

—Columbia lodge of Odd Fellows will banquet at the Clarence hotel on the 15th instant. This is the 25th annual banquet and will be very probably a greater success than its predecessors. The committee in charge are throwing their full energies into the affair, and the banqueters will be insured a good evening. After the banquet there will be a dance. Tickets are selling rapidly but the following gentlemen have got a few more left: J. H. Meldrum, R. W. Prowett, H. A. Porter, the committee, or from W. Jackson and H. Waller, Odd Fellows' block.

—Daniel Connors, arrested for having stolen property in his possession at the instance of Martin Morgan, was in the police court again to-day, the preliminary hearing of his case having been postponed. He had promised some additional evidence as to the alleged partnership with Morgan, but it was not forthcoming, and the magistrate ordered him committed for trial. The goods had been taken in September, and in answer to a question by the court as to why he had been so long in laying an information Morgan stated that Connors had threatened to "fix him" if he did.

—Alfred Dubois fainted in the police court this morning. He had just been sentenced to two months for the theft of a gold specimen from the board of trade building. Dubois was in the habit of paying visits to the reading rooms of the board of trade, and Secretary Elworthy had missed papers, periodicals and at last a specimen of minerals lent the association for exhibition in their room. Dubois' name was linked with the robbery and Private Detective Foley worked up the case. With the help of the provincial police. Dubois was arrested at the Y. M. C. A. and the missing specimen was found in a church envelope at his lodgings. He is a photographer by profession and had a good reputation, being a Sunday school teacher and forward in all religious work.

—The Ricketts' Troubadours, an aggregation of decidedly clever artists, headed by the eminent, versatile comedian Tom Ricketts, will produce the musical comedy, "Colonel Jack," at the Victoria theatre, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 7th and 8th. The Troubadours were criticized by the Boston Globe as follows: "The opening of the Grand Opera House for the coming season, last evening was an eminently successful event. The bill of the evening was "Colonel Jack," a musical comedy. In the title role Tom Ricketts is very good. He is the possessor of the many qualities demanded for such a character and he gained the favor of his audicence instantly, which favor he held throughout the comedy scenes in which he had prominence. The balance of the cast are entitled to praise and many specialties introduced were well received, especially the wonderful whirlwind dance of the Sisters O'Brien and the Coster songs and imitations by Little Ethel."

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

W. J. JEFFREE,

The Golden Rule Clothing Store,

....HAS REMOVED....

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LENZ & LEISER,

Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing Gents' Furnishings, Etc.

We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

BRUTALLY BEATEN.

Chinese Assault a Fellow Celestial and Severely Beat Him.

Charley Sing, a Chinese, who talks very fair English and occasionally acts as interpreter, was assaulted by six desperate Chinamen as he was leaving the theatre on Fisgard street at 12.30 o'clock on Saturday night and nearly killed. The assault was a complete surprise, and Sing had been dealt a dozen blows with iron bars and other weapons and was lying on the sidewalk bleeding and unconscious before assistance came. The attacking party disappeared as mysteriously as they appeared. Sing was removed to the Jubilee hospital after receiving attention from Dr. George Duncan at police headquarters. He had several bad cuts on the face and one particularly bad wound on the back of his head. It was thought for a time that his skull was fractured, but the contrary developed when a careful examination was made.

The police, headed by Sergeant Hawton, immediately went to work on the case, and Lee Hong and Ah On were arrested yesterday and booked for assault. Hong is a cook for a well known family and has had several good positions. The police say that he is in the employ of the highbinders, but Hong's white friends say he is above suspicion. The cause of the assault is ascribed to the belief on the part of certain Chinamen that Sing gave away some of their plans.

The cases of Hong and On were called in the police court this morning, but as Sing was in no condition to appear Chief Sheppard asked for and was granted a week's remand. It is expected that there will be more arrests.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Second of a Series of Matches Between Rugby and Association Teams.

The second game of the series arranged between the Rugby club of this city and the Wanderers Association team took place on the Caledonian grounds on Saturday afternoon, resulting in the defeat of the Rugby men by four goals to nil. The first game, under Rugby rules, produced the surprise of the season, when the Victoria Rugby club went down before the Wanderers Association team by one goal and a try to a try. The most enthusiastic supporters of the Rugby team did not expect their men to win on Saturday last, nor yet make the determined stand against the famous team play of the champion Association team of the province. The game from the start was a hard one, and the Rugby men, having to play against the wind, which was blowing pretty strong. In spite of this, however, they kept their opponents from scoring until thirty minutes after the first half of the game was gone, an exceedingly meritorious performance. Although numerous corner kicks had to be conceded, which the Wanderers failed to make any use of, at half time the game stood one to nothing, and it looked as if the tables were to be turned and the Association men beaten at their own game. The first half all the play was in the Rugby men's territory, and the game was now expected to take a more even complexion, but from the kick-off the Wanderers at once assumed the aggressive, and made it warm for their opponents, but do what they would they could not score. Drake in goal was playing well for his side, and Bullen at back was a host in himself. Foulkes and Haines, forward, were the best in that line, while Pooley at half worked hard, but there was no attempt at combined play and no good placing of the ball by the backs to their forwards, all of which militated against them in their efforts to score. About ten minutes from time the Wanderers added a second goal from a free kick close in goals, a third followed in about five minutes, and a fourth was scored almost as soon as the ball was kicked off. The play of the Wanderers was disappointing. The forwards lacked their usual combination, without the dash and brilliancy of their runs. The half backs worked hard and judiciously and the backs were sure and safe, as was evidenced by the fact that Partridge (their goal keeper) only got one kick all day. The fault lay with the forwards, although they worked hard all through—too hard, in fact, in the first half, being too anxious to score, missing many fine chances. There is some talk of another series being begun next Saturday, and if they are arranged they will prove to be interesting matches.

J. A. Aikman appeared before Magistrate Macrae this afternoon and asked that the two prisoners be admitted to bail. There will be a further hearing of the motion at 5 o'clock, and it will very likely be granted.

HEATH IS SUSPENDED.

Council of Public Instruction Will Hold an Inquiry Into the Case.

Neil Heath, teacher at the high school, has been suspended by the lieut.-governor in council pending an inquiry into the charge made against him that he ridiculed the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation in teaching history on January 16th last. An inquiry will be held. Secretary Williams, of the board of school trustees, received a letter to that effect this afternoon, of which the following is a copy:

"Education Office,
"Victoria, Feb. 4, 1895.

"Sir: I beg to inform you that Mr. Neil Heath was this day served with a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"'Victoria, Feb. 4, 1895.

"'Sir: It becomes my duty to inform you that in view of the charge against you of gross misconduct in your position of teacher in the high school—such misconduct consisting of your having brought religion into contempt when imparting instruction to the pupils of your class on the 16th ult., his honor the lieut.-governor in council has been pleased to suspend you from the office of teacher until the matter of the complaint against you can be inquired into by the council of public instruction, and I have further to inform you that the council of public instruction will at an early date (due notice of which will be given you) proceed to a consideration of the charge against you.

"'I have the honor to be, sir,
"'Your obedient servant,
"'(Signed) S. D. POPE,
"'Secretary of Public Instruction.
"'Neil Heath, Esq., High School, City.'"

"Education Office, Victoria.

"The pupils of Mr. Heath's divison have been relieved from attendance at school until to-morrow morning. Please notify Principal Paul accordingly.

"I have the honor to be, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"S. D. POPE,
"Superintendent of Education."

"R. Williams, Esq., Secretary Board of Trustees, City."

PERSONAL.

Robert McLees: is down from Cariboo.
R. J. McLean, Toronto, is a guest at the Oriental.
J. D. Byrne,, Vancouver, is registered at the Victoria.
E. F. Rick, James S. Fagan, are registered at the Driard.
Jas. Shaw, Vancouver, is a guest at the New England.
James Harper and wife, of Vancouver, registered at the Oriental yesterday.
M. Shallcross and S. Maclure were passengers from Vancouver yesterday.
Thos. Forster and A. Williams, M.P.P.s, returned from Vancouver yesterday.
Miss Wadsworth, of the Manchester House, has gone to Toronto to select stock.
Fred C. Laird, of Barkerville, is back from California and is a guest at the Driard.
Rev. James Turner, of Victoria West, left Saturday by direct route for California for the benft of his health.
Senator McInnes, Dr. G. L. Milne, F. B. Gregory, Hewitt Bostock, and J. R. Fisconer, who went to Vancouver to attend the Liberal conference, returned last evening.

—The steamer Barbara Boscowitz will leave on Tuesday night for the north.

Salt rheum with its intense itching, fiery, hot skin, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it purifies the blood.

MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and Violin lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address: 104 Pandora Street. jy-1m

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

OF THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE

A Newspaper Correspondent Investigates—Reports Correct as to Its Character.

Conspiracies at Root of Trouble—State of Morals Along the Kurdish Frontier.

London, Feb. 3.—A letter has been received here from the special correspondent of the Associated Press who was sent to Armenia to investigate the reported Armenian atrocities and who is still in Armenia. For reasons that will be readily understood, the name of this correspondent is withheld, but he is a newspaper man well known in America, and he was instructed to make an impartial investigation of the stories told of Turkish cruelties.

The correspondent spent a week or more in Constantinople before starting for Armenia, during which time he investigated the reports current there, and then continued his journey. His first letter has just reached here, after having been posted by a trusted messenger at Tiflis, Russia. It contains the first authentic news from Armenia direct, and says:

"Whatever secrets may lie under the snow of the Armenian mountains, it seems beyond dispute, from what I have heard from many lips, that the published stories of ferocious butchery and red horror in the Sassoun villages have at least a reasonable foundation of truth and that any change authorized by further investigation will deal more with numbers than with the degree of horror."

But from what the correspondent says in the latter part of his letter, there are two sides to the Armenian story: "But no matter what light we may throw upon the spasmodic wickedness of the Turk, or upon the ingenious deviltry of the revolutionary conspirators, we find that it is still the innocent who suffer most. The Turks declare that the Armenians have inflicted shocking outrages upon Turkish men and women, and what is already known of conspiracy methods, it is quite likely that the assertion is true. For instance, it is reported that as a means of inciting the Turks to commit outrages that will bring down upon them the wrath of the civilized world, Armenians have thrust gun cartridges into the bodies of living Turkish men and women and have exploded them, and that in the case of one man a hole was made just below the bones of the chest from the insertion of a quantity of gunpowder, which was then ignited as a sort of a bomb. These facts are known at the embassies at Constantinople, and probably they have been transmitted in reports to the various governments."

The correspondent also remarks: "The impartial truth of the Sassoun massacre will probably never be known, for the dead tell no tales. A careful sifting of all the facts obtainable from trustworthy sources in Constantinople, Sassoun, Kerasund, Trebizonde and Bitlis indicates that this is what happened:

"Certain Armenian peasants, to the number of several thousand, were tending their herds and flocks in their summer pastures in the Sassoun mountains along the borders of Kurdistan. They were living in mere temporary villages, which they inhabited only during the summer pasture season, their winter homes being far down the valleys. Kurds were under contract to defend them against the raids of cattle stealers and Kurdish bandits. A short time before the villagers were ready to return to their homes with their fattened cattle, a band of Kurdish bandits, industriously searching for a winter's supply of provisions, raided their stock. The villagers and their Kurdish protectors made a vigorous defence. They would have ended it, but before the fighting was over the Turkish government came into the affair, and then the real trouble began. Some of them telegraphed that a conspiracy was in progress among the Armenians in the mountain villages, and the order came straight from the palace: 'Punish the villagers to the utmost extremity.'

The palace had not paused to inquire into the truth of the rumor, and the officers intrusted with the execution of the order did not investigate the facts when the troops arrived on the ground. The Kurdish bandits joined forces with the Turkish regulars, and even the Kurds who had been defending the Armenians turned traitors and swelled the numbers of the government troops. The poor Armenian peasants were then left to the mercy of a force of Turkish regulars and two bands of Kurds. The massacre began. For Armenians, it was a fight without hope, but still they fought as only men can to defend their wives and children from outrage and death. They took refuge in their houses and barricaded themselves in, but the Kurdish cannon made short work of these, and when the men in terror ran from their hiding places they were slain without mercy, man, woman and child. The outrage of Armenian women and children by the Turks in that part of the country is so common a thing, even at times of absolute quiet, that there can be no doubt that this massacre was attended with outrage and atrocity too horrible to think of. The Armenians in Athens and Constantinople assert that 42 villages were destroyed and nearly 10,000 persons massacred, but more impartial and equally informed persons put the number at 25 villages and from 1000 to 2000 persons killed. The exact number will never be known.

Not only should the Sassoun massacre be probed to the bottom, but all the attending circumstances should be carefully considered. For one thing, the state of morals in Armenia, and especially along the Kurdish frontier, should receive the closest scrutiny. The facts that are now and then told as merest matters of course are most appalling in the depth of depravity. When an Armenian girl is to be married she is taken from her home and outraged by bands of Turks and Kurds, and any member of her family who lifts a hand in defense of her honor is shot down. On the Kurdish frontier the ravishers do not even wait for the approach of the girl's wedding, but they seize her when she has reached a certain age and carry her off to the mountains, where she is most shamefully treated. In a few days she is allowed to return to her home. This infamous practice is so common that it is declared that there is not a young Armenian woman living along the Kurdish frontier who has not been a victim of it. Even children of tender years are not exempt, and some have actually died in the most frightful agony. Any attempt of the Armenians to combat this custom or to punish the perpetrators of the outrages is met by severe measures.

NEW YEAR IN THIBET.

The Strange Customs of That Far Off Land.

The inhabitants of Lassa, the sacred temple of Thibet, who, for centuries have lived singularly apart from the rest of the world, celebrate their New Year festival in a manner suggestive of the ancient Romans.

The Thibetan year begins about the middle of our February, and as at this time all the gods and goddesses are supposed to be in Lassa, many of the country people come also to pay homage to them, and unite in prayers for the welfare of the land. For a month the regular magistrates retire, resembling in this respect the Roman Saturnalia, and a Lama, who is called Jalno, takes their place.

He makes it his business to inquire closely into the habits of the citizens, and to punish their misdeeds by heavy fines. From fear of this, many of the rich leave Lassa at this time, while the poor, who are very dirty, now sweep and whitewash their houses to avoid being punished for their uncleanliness.

At the end of the month there is a vicarious sacrifice to propitiate the deities, which is curiously like that of the scapegoat of the Levitical law. The Jalno summonses a man to his presence and plays dice with him. If the man wins there is a general mourning, as it forbodes great evil to the land. If the man loses there is great rejoicing, for the gods are believed to have accepted him as a victim for all the sins of the people.

With his face painted black and white, and wearing a leather coat, he is driven from the city, by a hooting and shouting multitude. He is not left to perish in the wilderness, however, but he is conducted to a distant monastery. If he dies before the year is over, it is regarded as a very favorable omen, but if he lives he is allowed to return and again to act the part of scapegoat for his countrymen's sins.

The various festivals and ceremonies being over, the people are regarded as having been purified in body, soul and houses. The Jalno accordingly lays down the popwers intrusted to him, and retires to his monastery, and the rajah assumes his authority.

HISTORY AS SHE IS LEARNED.

A Collection of "Howlers" From Examination Papers.

The university correspondent having offered a prize for the best collection of "howlers," it is able this week to print a wonderful batch. Here are a few from the history section:

"The constitutions of Clarendon were a set of regulations by which Henry II. increased the standing army. Their modern representative is the Clarendon Press."

"Cardinal Wolsey . . . had an attack of dynastery, and died in Westminster Abbey."

"The chief object of Magna Charta was to secure prompt injustice for all."

"The Armada was a grate ship that sailed around the world once a year."

Sir Walter Raleigh "was born at Ipswich when he was fifteen, and soon became a able seaman and soldier on land and sea. One day Raleigh was smoking his footboy when he threw the bear over him. He was so fond of enjoying the fragments of the weed."

New lights on the old reformers are always interesting. Here we find John Wicliffe in two totally different unfamiliar positions:

"John Wicliffe was a highwayman in Hampshire, and conspired against the royal family, who sent out troops against him, but wherever they sent the troops he was always somewhere else."

"Mary Queen of Scots was sitting in her private room with Rizzo having supper. Darnley rushed in with a sword and took hold of Rizzo, and so did Mary, but he got killed. Chaucer rushed in and threw him out, and Wicliffe was having supper with them, but he said nothing."

How the children acquired the idea of Wicliffe's subtlety is a mystery.

From the miscellaneous section we cannot resist taking four luminous specimens:

"What is a mortgagee?—The wife of a mortgagor."

"Bismarck was a famous musition in England, and used to sing at all the conserts."

"One of the chief works of Carlyle was Rartus Tartus."

"Who is the present chancellor of the exchequer?—Sir Jabez Balfour."—London Globe.

Salt rheum with its intense itching, dry, hot skin, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it purifies the blood.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. *Pamphlet free.*
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

What . .

Do You Think Of This?

During the next few weeks we want to clear out some of our old patterns in Brussels, Tapestry, Wool and Moquette Carpets. These will be sold at reduced rates, and we do not hesitate to say that all purchasers will secure Genuine Bargains.

We have several thousand yards of Carpets for the Spring Trade close at hand. You will see we need the room, and hence we give you this favorable opportunity of getting some of the best qualities at lower grade prices.

Call Early and See the "Choice."

WEILER BROS.,
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Popular Approval

is accorded ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI. It strengthens digestion wonderfully.

Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' USE. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, B.C. sng28

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv...SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokan at 5:30 p.m. same days.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 25,
Taking effect January 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the —— and —— of each month at —— o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING,
G. A. CARLETON, Manager.
General Agent.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
—RUNS—
Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.			TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			1147
8 30 pm	Lv	M	Victoria	Ar 4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Townsend	Lv 1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	Seattle	Lv 10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	Tacoma	Lv 8 50 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
* Daily except Monday.
E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent,
Victoria, B.C
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
121 First street, Washington. Portland, Or.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.
Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.
Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.
For information or publications apply to
C. H. WEEKS,
General Agent,
No. 72 Government Street.
F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St.,

Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials. Fine Stage, Large Gallery, Absolutely dreproof, Properly Ventilated, Electric Lights, also Lodge Rooms. Apply Capt J. D. Warren, 1 Trounce avenue.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 23.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.) No. 1 Pass. Daily																	NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.) No 2 Pass Daily
Noon.																	P.M.
At 12 00	11 55	11 45	11 35	11 25	11 15	11 05	10 55	10 45	10 35	10 25	10 15	10 05	9 55	9 45	9 35	9 25	Dp 3 00
P.M.																	A.M.
STATIONS.	Victoria.	Russell's.	Sequalitz.	Parson's Bridge.	Langford.	Goldstream	Summit Siding	Shawnigan Lake.	Cobble Hill.	Mapleguard.	Koksilah.	Duncan's.	Somenos.	Westholme.	Chemainus.	Oyster Bay Siding.	Ar 7 50 Wellington

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.
Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.
No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.
Through rates between Victoria and Comox.
Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER
JOAN
W. D. OWEN, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Popular and Scenic Route
TO THE EAST.

The Great Transcontinental Route from Pacific to Atlantic without change of cars. Through Daily Sleepers to all points east.

UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS to Boston, Montreal, Toronto and St. Paul without change.

ROYAL : MAIL : STEAMSHIP : LINE
—TO—
CHINA AND JAPAN.
The Short Route to the Orient.

For rates and all information apply to—
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Passenger Agent. cor. Fort and Government St.
Vancouver, B.C.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco
FOR HONOLULU ONLY
S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, February 16th, 1895, at 2 p.m.
For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer
Alameda—Thursday, February 7, at 8 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNOR, Agent, Pacific Square, Victoria
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y
Dispatch a steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.
WALLA WALLA, - - - FEB. 7
R. P. RITHET & CO. Agents.

BARGAINS AT 97 JOHNSON STREET.
SELLING AT COST FOR CASH FOR ONE MONTH.
B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

ALL OVER THE PROVINCE.

Several Lumber Vessels to Carry Freight Between California and Vancouver.

Sale of the Stock of the Reed and Currie Hardware Company —Poor Prices.

NANAIMO.

From our own correspondent.

Nanaimo, Feb. 4.—The feature of the inquest on Saturday to inquire into the cause of the premature discharge of powder wh.... caused B. Bologni's death was the testimony given by James Fitzsimmons. He acknowledged that he knew comparatively nothing about caemistry, yet he had undertaken to manufacture powder for blasting purposes with two violent chemical substances. He further confessed that he was ignorant as to the force of concussion which would be required to explode it, and further that he had no experience in the matter. He had merely tried it and thought it a safe explosive.

Mr. W. McGregor's evidence went to show that the powder was set off by concussion.

Morgan's and Duca's evidence was practically the same.

The jury returned the following verdict:

"We find that Baptiste Bologni came to his death by the premature explosion of a new explosive which we consider was misrepresented by the officials of the New Vancouver Coal Company."

The tramway scheme will again be presented to the council this evening. The plan provides for a steam locomotive line instead of an electric tramway as previously stated.

Nanaimoites were rejoiced on hearing the news that the Hornets had been victorious at Westminster on Saturday. The match with Vancouver is anxiously looked forward to in this city.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Feb. 4.—Arrangements have just been completed for the charter of a number of small schooners to load lumber at Westminster for San Francisco. The first vessel, the barkentine Portland, 500 tons, sails for here on February 10, from San Francisco, and others will follow at intervals of two weeks. The vessels will carry freight on the way up and will cut rates under those of the Pacific coast steamship company, and a new competitor will enter the field.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, Feb. 3.—The whole plant and stock in trade of the Reed & Curry Iron Works Company was yesterday offered for sale with the following results: The engineering plant and stock valued at $10,291, was sold to Mr. John Wilson, Brunnette saw mill, for $5000. The whole book debts, amounting to $9064.08, were sold for 9 cents on the dollar. The carriage stock in trade, valued at $300, was sold for $90, and a new buggy sold for $96. Mr. T. J Trapp acted as auctioneer.

His honor Judge Bole has now so far recovered from his serious illness as to be able to seek a change. He leaves here to-day for a trip east to Montreal. He is likely to be away for several weeks.

NELSON.

Nelson Miner

There is so much ore travelling over the Nelson and Fort Sheppard line and its continuation on the American side that it has been decided to run separate freight and passenger trains. On some of the trains no less than 17 cars of ore were hauled. The change will be a great boon to the travelling public, as it will avoid the wearisome and vexatious delays at Northport and Waneta. There are rumors also of a daily passenger train being sent through. Some of the rumors bring this train only to Northport while others bring it right to Nelson.

The ore is beginning to go out in good shape. The Trail Creek camp is rapidly catching up to the Slocan and it must be remembered that the ore from Trail creek comes almost exclusively from two mines only, the Le Roi and the War Eagle.

KAMLOOPS.

(Inland Sentinel.)

Messrs. Wilson and Croft, the two men who started from Lincoln, England, to walk around the world, where that method of locomotion is practicable, reached Kamloops on Tuesday, and through the kindness of Mr. G. C. Tunstall, were put up at the Cosmopolitan hotel for the night.

A large force of men are now at work on the new bridge which the California Bridge company are putting up at Ashcroft to replace the one carried away by the spring freshets. A great deal of material is now on the ground and the work is being pushed on under the able management of Mr. Trombley, who has had a lot of experience in that kind of work.

A controlling interest in the Homestake mine property has been purchased by Mr. R. Marpole for himself and associates, and after further examination the prosecution of the work of development will be vigorously proceeded with. The reports of the experts and the results of the mill tests recently made are of a very encouraging character. Mr. Marpole and Mr. J. A. Mara will go to see the property on Monday next.

A Spence's Bridge correspondent says: I am told that the Golden Era company have ceased work for the present and that their recent staff of seven or eight men has given place to a single watchman. Whether they intend to resume operations next spring my informant could not say. We can only hope that if they do they may be repaid their expense in setting not only their scow but their company afloat. As regards mining at and around Spence's Bridge there is nothing doing.

The sad news was brought by Mr. W. A. Scott, of Rockford, that Mrs. Hall, wife of Rev. W. L. Hall, of Nicola lake, had died on Tuesday, January 29th, and was buried on Thursday. Mrs. Hall had a long period of painful illness, and it was thought that the dry, bracing climate of Nicola lake might at least prolong her life, but such proved not to be the case, and on Tuesday she passed away. Rev. Mr. Hall and their two little girls will have the sympathy of all in their sore bereavement.

FUNEREAL AND OTHER POMP

Prof. Goldwin Smith Writes on Some Recent Events.

Etiquette killed Sir John Thompson by making him stand in a respectful attitude nearly an hour and a half at a Privy Council, when he was in a critical state of health instead of letting him sit down. It owed him the only compensation it could give, a state funeral. But, after reading an account of the pomp, one could not help thinking of the lines of the poet, who, after describing a pageant of the same kind, says:

Yet surely when the level ray
Of some mild eve's descending sun
Lights on the village pastor, gray
In years ere our had well begun.

As there in simplest vestment clad,
He speaks beneath the churchyard tree
In solemn tones—but yet not sad—
Of what man is—what man shall be!

And clustering 'round the grave, half hid
By that same quiet churchyard yew,
The rustic mourners bend, to bid
The dust they loved a last adieu.

That ray, methinks, that rests so sheen
Upon each briar-bound hillock green,
So calm, so tranquil, so serene,
Gives to the eye a fairer scene—
Speaks to the heart with hollow breath
Than all the pageantry of death.

You would hardly find a single case in which a great man has given instructions for his own funeral without directing that it should be simple, and that death, in his case, should be unprofaned by pageantry. The three men who perhaps have done most for the English people in this century, Peel, Bright and Cobden, were all buried without any other pageants than the mournings of the millions to whom they have given bread. Peel would have been buried in Westminster Abbey, but his will expressly enjoined that he should be laid among his household at Drayton. Bright was laid in the Friends' burial ground at Rochdale, and his funeral, according to his last wish, was strictly private, though spontaneous affection added a vast multitude to the procession. The Duke of Wellington's was an exceptional case, yet there were those who regarded his apotheosis as paganism. His obsequies would have been nobler and more in accordance with a life devoted to duty, if, instead of a funeral car dragged by twelve horses and decorated with trophies and heraldic achievements, the hero had been borne to the grave on a gun carriage. A spectator, who was a man of taste, told me that the only thing that impressed him in the ceremony was the descent of the coffin into the vault, which seemed to close an era.

We are told that all across the Atlantic one of the distinguished persons who was aboard the Blenheim, watched the corpse all night. Was this to guard it from robbers or from evil spirits? If from robbers it was a relic of barbarism, if from evil spirits it was a relic of superstition. In either case it was a mockery of death.

Now comes the question of public provision for the family. It is a serious question because what is done in one case must be done in other cases of the same kind. Yet Sir John Thompson's family have a fair claim, not only on our sympathy, but on our justice. Sir John had been compelled, in conformity with the social requirements and the present scale of living at Ottawa, to expend on ministerial hospitalities more than, with his salary, he could afford. The mimic court at Ottawa inevitably leads to expensive habits. Years after the departure of Lord Dufferin, who was the real creator of this court, it was said that the narrow purses of the clerks in government departments were still feeling the effects of his reign.

What is now going on will aggravate the evil. A Montreal paper gives a picture of the state "Drawing Room." It is a ludicrous imitation of the ceremony at Buckingham Palace. Her Excellency has her train held up by a page "in a French court dress of Francis I., of dark blue plush, lined with white satin, edged with beaver, lace ruffles, shoes with buckles, ribbons at the knees, large plush hat with long white plumes, and sword." There is a corresponding catalogue of ladies' dresses all in high court style. A Montreal journal announces that "Mr. Macdonald is teaching a deportment, consisting of curtesying and other details necessary for their excellency's drawing room next week."

It is wonderful that self-respecting people can take part in such a performance, at which they may be sure the pages are tittering all the time and their excellencies themselves will laugh when all is over.

The genuine thing in the old country has at least the grace of antiquity, while the performers do not need a posture-master to teach them to curtesy. But what can the imitation among us generate except vanity and flunkeyism, together with the habit of expenditure, which have left the family of a prime minister in want of public assistance?—Goldwin Smith in London Advertiser.

AT CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Thos. Baldwin Continues His Series On the Person of the Saviour.

"Jesus and the Church," was the theme before the interested congregation at Calvary Baptist church on Sunday evening. The preacher discussed the above topic from 1 Cor., i., 2, "Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints, with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, both theirs and ours;" and Heb., iii., 6, "But Christ as a son over his own house; whose house are we, if we hold fast the confidence and the rejoicing of the hope firm unto the end."

The word church has come to be understood in its generic sense, as a body of worshipers, without respect to specific doctrines. Therefore it is very difficult at this stage of Christendom to define the original thought contained in the word. Though now understood in the above sense, yet it has a specific meaning. President Garfield being once asked by a student, "What is a university?" answered, "Me at one end of a log and you at another." The teacher includes the school. And this is true of Jesus. The head includes the body; the Saviour includes the saved; and the bridegroom includes the bride. Hence the word church means the divinely "called out" of all ages and colors. When the most high appointed Jesus as the Saviour of the people this body, the church, must evolve as the product of his purpose. He intended to have a people like himself, hence Christ, all changes and types and conditions are conditional to that end. In all God's methods he works from the simple to the complex. He always begins at the beginning. Church life begins very small. The first forms of the covenant of mercy and grace are confined to a few, and gradually outgrew the dispensation of the fathers, and advanced to the theocracy of the Hebrew nation. The "oracles, giving of the law and the covenants" for the next two thousand years were confined to the Jews, and during this period they were formally the church and the people of God, and the Jehovah angel (Jesus) dwelt among them, Acts vii., 38. With the incarnation of the divine word—Jesus—another advance is marked. Every time something dies, every time an offering is made, it showed that there was something incomplete, hence John the Baptist is sent to cut down the old fruitless tree. The "blood of its bulls and the ashes of its heifers could not put away sins," so Jesus as head of the body is now to appear, and as he did he removed all the typical forms and put the one offering on the altar which could save the race. Hence she is now represented as "going up out of the wilderness leaning on the arm of her beloved." A second step in the advancing progress is seen as Jesus strikes out the national narrowness. The temporal power is now no needed; the church is fully equipped. The altar is passed, the priesthood is passed, and now Jesus is a priest on his throne, and this throne of God is reconciled. It is declared that "the council of peace is between them both." The church and state are separate; the church must not dictate to civil authority; trusteeship is ended; Jesus has come as head and Saviour." He is the son over his own house." He said to Peter, whom he had appointed as the representative of his ministers, "Put up thy sword into his scabbard; he who taketh the sword shall perish of the sword." In this one act the great head has taught that henceforth men are men, and accountable to God, and not to the church or national courts for their souls' rights and freedom; and from that hour history tells but one unwavering testimony to the truth of Christ's words about Peter's sword. "Inquisitions," "Acts of Uniformity," or the "Acts of Toleration" all tell one story that religion by the acts of the state is a failure. The England of Henry VIII., Mary and Elizabeth, trying to make all men religiously one, compared with the England of to-day, saying to all classes, enjoy religion and worship God your Saviour in any form your conscience directs, shows us the presence of the Saviour as head and leader, imparting his blessed spirit to all.

The foregoing views must show that the church being the "called out" body of chosen, sanctified believers in Jesus Christ, must afford the most desirable retreat for all classes of men and women, and in turning away from this resort no other can be found so safe or so good. Hence the great head and leader is ever present to aid us in reforms. Here he holds the best of all examples before us; here highest character is found; here the good and great assemble to rejoice with the poorest of the poor in our common hope and in common effort for the good of others.

ST. LUKE'S PAINTING.

A Portrait of the Virgin Mary Now on Exhibition in Paris.

Yesterday crowds of Parisians and foreigners flocked all day long to the English Catholic Church of St. Joseph, in the avenue Hoch, in Paris, to see the portrait of Jesus and the Virgin Mary, said to have been painted by St. Luke the Evangelist. This picture now belongs, our correspondent says, to the passionist fathers, having been bequeathed by a Hungarian, Colonel Szerelmey, who came into possession of it in 1829. The Colonel was travelling with a caravan from the Holy Land to Egypt when he met a Greek monk lying dangerously ill, having been abandoned to his fate by another caravan. He took the monk on his camel, and, at the latter's entreaty, paid his passage to Europe. The monk, however, died on the way, but at the last moment he bequeathed to Col. Szerelmey a pouch containing his belongings. The colonel set so little value on this legacy that he ordered his servant to throw the bag overboard, but the servant disobeyed the order. The pouch contained along with a few articles of clothing, a black metal cup, an antique monstrance containing 24 pieces of bone with Greek inscriptions and a picture of the madonna with the infant Jesus; also two pieces of parchment inscribed with Greek letters. The black cup proved to be of silver, and of the earliest Byzantine period; the monstrance, also of silver, was of the fourteenth century, and the pieces of bone, according to the inscriptions, were relics of Palestine martyrs. The famous linguist, Cardinal Messofanti, bought the monstrance for ten thousand scudi.

The picture exhibited at the church of St. Joseph in Paris yesterday is, our correspondent says, painted with the ancient encaustic colors on copper, and is ten inches by eight. On being cleaned it disclosed strange inscriptions, which Cardinal Mezzofanti and other Hebraists declared to be genuine Chaldaic, belonging to the earliest time of which such another documentary monument was scarcely to be found. They were to this effect: "My spirit rejoiceth in the God of Israel." "Mine eyes have seen Jesus, Miriam." "Anoint my head with oil, and give peace to thy servant Luke." "In the sight of Jesus, Miriam." "Give strength to thy servant Luke." On the red handkerchief of Mary is seen likewise in Chaldaic the inscriptions "Jesus, Miriam, Hedegedria" (the guide). On the back of the picture are inscriptions in Greek and Chaldaic of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth centuries. The picture was found in a stone coffin, buried in a dried up well near Jerusalem. I saw it (says our correspondent) yesterday. Even apart from my opinion as to its authorship, it is a unique example of early Christian painting. The most striking points of difference from Italian schools are the absence of any nimbus, and the Jewish features of the Virgin and the child. It seems the production of an inferior artist, who had been at great pains. The hands are badly painted, and the infant's body is out of proportion, but his head is wonderfully interesting. The general religious feeling is rather Byzantine.—London Daily News.

This is it.

This is the new shortening or cooking fat which is so fast taking the place of lard. It is an entirely new food product composed of clarified cotton seed oil and refined beef suet. You can see that

Cottolene

Is clean, delicate, wholesome, appetizing, and economical—as far superior to lard as the electric light is to the tallow dip. It asks only a fair trial, and a fair trial will convince you of its value.

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts.
MONTREAL.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted, and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets which may be procured at the barracks for a nominal sum, or, in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy with tickets or may send in supplies to the depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 28 1-2 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1895, at 11 a.m.

Object—Statutory meeting, election of directors, and generally, affairs of the company.

By order,
D. J. MUNN,
Secretary.

j24-td

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Russell and James McDonald, carrying on business at the City of Victoria, and at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Charles Russell, McDonald & Co., have by deed dated the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, assigned all their and each of their real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to Thomas Trevor Hull, of the said City of Victoria, accountant, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and in proportion to their respective claims and debts and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, and of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company. The said deed was executed by the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, the assignors, and by the said Thomas Trevor Hull, the assignee, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company must forward or deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, and all persons indebted to the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said assignee or to the undersigned forthwith. And notice is also hereby given that after the said 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said assignee shall then have had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1895.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Assignee, office 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the said assignors will be held at the office of the assignee, 58 Broad street, on the 20th day of February, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A. L. BELYEA,
jan23-30t Solicitor for the Assignee.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in March, 1895, for a transfer to Rose James Ferguson of the license now held by me to sell spirituous liquors by retail upon the premises known as The Gordon Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria.

ALEX. HENDRY.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1894.

f7 1m

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-0w Solicitors for Applicants.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Lt'd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessmentof one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.
Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.
j15-1m-d&w W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN.)
Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses, producing free, healthy and painless discharges. No aches or pains on approach. Now used by over 10,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates those organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in stamps. $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
oc8 tf City Engineer.

Highest of all in Leavening Pow... ort

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Planta Injunction—Peter Bellinger's Trial.

The motion to dissolve the injunction in the Planta case came up before Mr. Justice Crease this morning and was refused. Mr. Helmcken appeared for the defendant Planta and consented to Mr. Bray as receiver. Mr. Belyea appeared for the defendant McKenzie, and Messrs. T. R. McInnes and W. R. McInnes in support of the motion. Mr. Bodwell appearing for the plaintiff the attorney-general. The result of the motion will very likely be an application by Mr. McKenzie to be relieved of his duties under the assignment.

The trial of Peter Bellinger, charged with unlawfully seizing the little boy Arthur Lamour and selling him into slavery, was commenced this afternoon before Mr. Justice Drake. Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., appears for the crown, and Mr. George E. Powell for the defendant. The court room had a fair sprinkling of west coast Indians and squaws, to whom it is alleged the boy was sold. At one side of the room sat the boy, who joked happy in a Norfolk blouse, white collar and Harvard tie. He says he was born in Boston and loves crimson. At the opening Mr. Richards added the charge of assault, and "Jack," the first witness was called. His evidence was not finished at the time of going to press.

SAYS HE CONFESSED.

Mary Van Volson Swears Wm. Stichnoch Admits Firing His House.

The arson case of William Stichnoch is on for hearing again in police court to-day. Mary Von Volson was on the stand this morning and testified that the accused had admitted burning the house. She had seen him after the fire and testified that when he told her about it, she taxed him with being the one who set the match. She accused, she swore, broke down and commenced crying. She also testified that Stichnoch said he had not intended to do it for a day or so later as he wanted to find out if Mr. Dick, his next door neighbor, was insured. He set fire to the place, he said, by kicking a lamp over in the hallway and begged the witness not to say anything about it. Under cross examination A. S. Potts, of the office of A. L. Belyea, she made some admissions to her discredit personally.

Chief Deasy was the next witness and he entered into a full statement as to the fire and the work of the department there. He quoted the contradictory statements of the accused to him in regard to his policy and also detailed the condidtion of the house as he found it when he entered. He also gave evidence to the effect that the accused had said there were blankets on four beds in the house.

John Coltart, who placed the insurance on the property, is giving evidence this afternoon.

THE MANITOBA DIFFICULTY.

The Quebec Members Want a Short Session for Remedial Legislation.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—There is a strong feeling here against interference in Winnipeg with the school question and Catholics demand a session so as to find what each party proposes. Le Monde declares that the federal government will find itself obliged to enact remedial legislation and render justice to the Manitoba minority. It has it from a Conservative member of parliament that unless there is a session before the elections, the government must necessarily fail. Le Monde says several other influential Conservatives on being consulted said there would certainly be a short session and it adds that the present government will then draft remedial legislation and go before the people with this trump in its hand.

Brief Locals.

—The Williams directory for British Columbia for 1895 has been issued, and will be found as complete and accurate as care and pains can make it. In appearance the volume is much the same as last year, the printing and binding being good. An added page gives the results of the municipal elections in the cities for the present year.

—Seventy-five thousand pounds of halibut was brought down by the Thistle on Saturday from the deep sea fishing grounds. It was shipped east over the Northern Pacific and south by the City of Puebla. A quantity was retained for the local market. A San Francisco boat also took a large cargo of fish south, leaving about the same time as the Thistle.

—The sealing schooner Theresa, Captain Myers, and Aurora, Captain Harold, will soon be at work off the coast. The former left for Pacheena this morning, and it is expected she will have her Indian crew of hunters in a few days. The Aurora goes to Kyoquot, leaving this afternoon, and as soon as she gets her Indians there will put to sea. Very few schooners of the Victoria fleet are left in port, and those that are here are actively preparing for sea. The start this year has been an early one. This is occasioned by the fact that the schooners that started for the Japan coast had to allow from 35 to 55 days for the passage, and on the coast here there was a little rivalry over Indian crews.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS MUDDLE.

To the Editor: The paragraph in your issue of Saturday respecting the public buildings was timely and truthful. I am in a position to know that serious complications have arisen between architect and contractor; that the points in dispute have been referred to the government, and that the government are at sixes and sevens on the subject. Mr. Davie, being about to go on the bench, doesn't care; Mr. Turner cannot make up his mind what to do; and Mr. Martin, who voted against the public buildings loan, is placing every obstruction possible in the way of the prosecution of the work. Moreover, it is said that the Legislative committee have unearthed the fact that a government official is a partner in the mason work contract, and that Mr. Martin, having a warm regard for the welfare of the said official, is determined that no step shall be taken by the government that shall militate against his friend. While the difficulty remains unadjusted at least 150 workingmen and their families are suffering for the necessities of life, and Mr. Martin, in a desire to serve his friend and retain his popularity with his constituency, disputes every point with his colleagues. The work is practically stopped, and so far as the chief commissioner knows or cares, may never be resumed. Mr. Martin owes his re-election to his vote against the public buildings. Mr. Vernon owes his defeat to his vote in favor of the public buildings. If Mr. Martin can postpone the prosecution of the works indefinitely he will do so. The situation is most deplorable, not to say disgraceful, but in addition to the 150 idle workmen (some of whom were imported from the east by the contractor) the hands of five firms who have contracts for other trades in connection with the buildings, are paralyzed. They cannot strike a blow. The buildings were to have been roofed by October last. From appearances they will not be roofed for many months to come, and the contractors of other trades will have heavy claims against the government for detention. The situation could not well be worse. I cannot imagine what Col. Baker and Mr. Pooley are thinking of when they allow Mr. Martin to act as he is doing. Nor can I understand what Mr. Ritbet, who manages successfully a much larger business than all the members of the government put together, or Mr. Harry Helmcken, the son of a noble father and a leading barrister of Victoria, or Mr. Braden, the workingmen's representative, and a thoroughly independent member, do not make their influence felt in this emergency, when so many of their fellow-citizens are crying aloud for work and the chief commissioner is doing his best to defeat the scheme and save his ill-advised friend from loss. Verily, we have fallen on evil times. I was never an admirer of the deposed Vernon, but he was at least frank and honest in the expression of his views, which his successor is not. If the government or the legislature will not bring Mr. Martin to his senses a public meeting to denounce his policy will. TAXPAYER.

WOMEN AND THE SCHOOL AFFAIRS

"How much, methinks, I could despise this man,
Were I not bound in charity against it."

To the Editor: I seek public speech, not as a Catholic matron who has a religious grievance against some members of the Victoria pubic school board, but as a woman who loves justice and right in every situation, and who would not, in her poor way, champion the cause of her sisters. Some of these sisters are yet too young and inexperienced to defend themselves against unseemly attacks.

It has been published for all the world to read that at the Neil Heath investigation, held on Friday last, the pupils of room two were called upon to testify, truthfully and honestly, in regard to the offence alleged against their teacher. The girls, and most of the boys examined, told substantially the same straightforward story, but because the young witnesses concurred in substantiating the same facts, and because those same facts seemed incompatible with the establishment of some secret desire slumbering in the fertile brain of Trustee Lewis, that gentleman in the presence of the persons there assembled, deliberately called in question the veracity of the girl witnesses and accused those girls of "concocting a story." Why did not Mr. Lewis give some reason for his supposition that the girls had entered into a conspiracy for the deliberate purpose of injuring their innocent (?) teacher? What earthly motive could these young school girls have for "concocting" a slander? True, Mr. Heath is neither loved nor respected by his scholars, but I absolutely refuse to believe that there was even one girl in his class who would descend to the depths of falsifying him; those girls are neither designing politicians nor subtle philosophers that they would or could brew an intrigue of so deep a character.

Mr. Lewis' magnanimity appears to extend only to members of his own sex: himself assures us that he would not "kick a man when on the floor," but he is not so generous when dealing with girls. O, chivalry! where wert thou in hiding, and why were thou not present to front this false knight? Mr. Lewis owes the young ladies of the High School an apology, or else the proof of the accusation.

Why, may one ask, was the testimony of the girls taken if it was not to weigh in the case? What makes good evidence, the agreement, or the disagreement of witnesses? How is it to be know whether a teacher conducts himself or herself properly if not from the evidence of the children composing the class?

By the way, Mr. Lewis is the gentleman who so vigorously opposed girls training in the new gymnasium; evidently he is thoroughly imbued with the importance of male beings and is of the class which thinks greatness is intended by nature for men only. He loses sight of the fact that the old dame often commits grave oversights in bestowing her gifts. He appears to have yet to learn that women are no longer parasites; but then Mr. Lewis has a great many things yet to learn. One is tempted to think he has lived a hundred or so years too late.

Being a woman, I ardently desire the advancement of women in every sphere. The women of Victoria are slower than their sisters in some places, but it was a good move in the right direction when the local council of women requested the school trustees to appoint a woman inspector of schols. To be sure, Mr. Lewis was a little skeptical as to a woman's ability to "fill the bill," and Mr. Marchant feared the women didn't understand the meaning of inspector, and with his customary gallantry kindly explained—to scare the women off, perhaps—that it meant inspector of teachers. Well, and does not Mr. Marchant think if some intelligent, broad-minded woman had been inspector of teachers during the past few months the present unpleasant investigation might not have been required? I know that women in many places in the United States are serving on the school boards, and I have never heard of a case of "truancy" on the part of any of them; on the contrary, they are said to make most efficient officials. Some of our trustees should read the signs of the times and not go groping in the musty old garrets of the past for their ideas of what girls and women are capable of understanding and doing. Clearly, women school trustees are a much felt want in Victoria.

Before concluding, allow me to venture the hope that the right of Roman Catholics to receive education in our public schools, free from vindictive assaults, or ridicule of their most sacred religious opinions, be fully established ere the present matter be allowed to drop. Mr. Heath may have been dealing with a logical subject, as some one has said, but to my mind he proved himself a rather bungling logician, and he falls very far below the generally accepted estimate of what makes the sum total of a gentleman's character. CATHARINE D.

THE NEIL HEATH CHARGES.

To the Editor: It is unnecessary for me to tell you whether I believe in the doctrine of transubstantiation or consubstantiation, or whether I adopt the teaching that "the sacramental bread and wine remain still in their very natural substances" after consecration by the priest or minister, for I consider that Mr. Neil Heath's conduct at the Madeline in Paris—assuming that he told the whole truth regarding his experience there, which I very much doubt,is offensive to a believer in any of these tenets, and to Roman Catholics is simply blasphemous. Communion, whether it be considered a sacrament or a religious ceremony, pertains to the worship of God and is therefore sacred from ridicule. And if the cardinal rule or morality is reverence for the Almighty and what pertains to His worship, I think no Christian will dispute, Mr. Heath by his Paris story has, apart altogether from any question as to whether he, by so doing, inculcated any particular religious tenet, flagrantly violated that regulation of our schools which requires that the highest morality is to be taught in them. But from the evidence as it appears in the newspapers, Mr. Heath, by his explanation of the Test Act, showed himself to be biassed by religious prejudice and therefore transgressed the fundamental principle upon which our public school system is based, i. e., that the schools must be strictly non-sectarian. The Test Act of Charles II. required that all persons having any offices, civil or military, or receiving pay from the crown, or holding a piece of trust under it should take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation and also receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the usage of the Church of England. Mr. Heath apparently only dealt with that portion of the act relating to transubstantiation, thereby shuffling out one particular creed for attack, whilst the act itself was aimed at all non-conformist doctrines, using that term in the sense given it by English Churchmen. He further showed his animus by explaining transubstantiation not as it is explained by the church, whose teachings he was ridiculing, but according to his belief or understanding of what that teaching is. I trust, therefore, that there will be no hesitation on the part of the proper authorities to do their clear duty by dismissing Mr. Heath peremptorily from his position, or at least requesting him to send in his resignation.

GERTRUDE.

A LIGHT SENTENCE ENOUGH.

To the Editor: After reading the long account of the proceedings at the examination of Mr. Heath on the charge of teaching, or introducing, religious matters into the public schools, and as the father of a pupil, I must confess I think a deal too much has been said of the matter. While admitting the offence, it must also be admitted that it is the first offence, and being the first offence, it should be treated as our worthy police magistrate treats such cases, viz., a light sentence, say a reprimand, and suspension for a month. It being admitted that Mr. Heath is one of the best teachers the High school has had, it would be a greater loss to the pupils than to Mr. Heath, depriving them of his services for a longer period. I entirely hold with the contention of Trustees Marchant Glover and Lewis as to the conducting testimony given, but disagree with the former, that the matter could not be settled by the Trustee Board, but must be settled by the Council of Public Instruction. If the three gentlemen named had to agree to a verdict of guilty and a light sentence, the matter might now have been settled. A sentence of expulsion would be, I am sure, an unjust one, and entirely uncalled for under the circumstances. PATER FAMILIAS.

FILTRATION.

To the Editor: The application of the principles of filtration in a business sense by the business men of the city council appears to the writer as the proper course for the council to pursue in solving the problem of "Pure Water for Victoria." From experience we know that the best interests of this province in regard to the salmon canning industry, the postoffice business, etc., etc., have been jeopardized by "the wise men from the east" not appreciating our (or Pacific coast) conditions of applying eastern (or Atlantic) ideas, which the last "wise man from the east" recently when here admitted were at fault. But what has this experience cost British Columbia? Do our city fathers want yet another dose of such nauseous medicine?

The electors have just returned the nine aldermen to transact the city's business in a businesslike manner, which they will fail to do if they transfer their duties to strangers in the east. I would ask if they consider their own personal business would be better managed by men 3,000 miles distant than by themselves experienced in local peculiarities and conditions?

Let the council instruct the city engineer to formulate a set of conditions which the designers shall fit, and if not ruled out of competition, chief among such conditions should be:

1st—The guarantee and bonds of the authors to supply pure water for, say two or three years, and the cost set down by themselves for cleansing and maintenance.

2d—The full and uninterrupted working of filters with the thermometer at 50 below zero.

3rd—The guarantee that this system will remove all concentrated putrescences during the summer months without extraordinary expenditure in cleansing the filtering medium.

4th—That the systems shall be tested and the results submitted to analysis.

Let us hope that the council will take a more sensible view of the business to-night. If it is not desirable to nominate judges belonging to Victoria, surely then the province at large, Vancouver, or New Westminster can supply some two unbiassed engineers of practical experience to guide them aright in their decision, if Colonel Smith, as one judge requested by the competition, is not available.

Advice is what the council require, if the award is eventually to rest with them, and that advice they should have at hand, and may it please you gentlemen, do this at once, without more snilly shallying.

MERCHANT.

DIED.

RENWICK—In this city, on February 2nd, 1895, William Renwick, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.S.P., Edinburgh, a native of Wootwich, England, aged 49 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) February 5th, from the residence of Edward H. Paul, Esq., 56 North Park street, at 2 p.m., and St. John's church at 2:15. Friends will please accept this intimation.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—E J Clark, J N Cartmel, W A McDonald, A N Hamilton, Jos Day, A D McCracker, Mrs P King.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver—Dr C R King, H Pim, A Williams, F V Austin, Jas Shaw, C D Rand, J Draper, Thos Foster, J Graner, J D Byrne, Wm Farrell, F Howell, Senator McInnes, J M Browning, J Caton, C F Rich, Robt McLease, C Celters, J E W Macfarlane, J S Fagan, A Zeigler, J H Falconer, A Reid, H Bostock, Mrs Bostock, F B Gregory, Mr Shallcross, H M Grandley, S Maclure, J Harper, Mrs Harper.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—C Rattray, R B Oxley, A I Indredson, S R Huff, J Redpath.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—J W Miller, S Leiser, McMillan & Hamilton, Jos Beveridge, B Wintermute, L White & Co, Prov Pub Co, S L L Cr Co, Express—J S Clute, Hon G B Masten, B C Pottery & T C Co, A McKinnon.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver—Davidson Bros, H Bornstein, S Leiser, S Hansen, W Jackson, W Blackie, Dom Ex Co.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Hud Bay Co, J Boorman, Erskine Wall & Co, T N Hibben & Co.

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Cunard Line, Umbria	Feb. 16
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American Line, Berlin	Feb. 13
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